

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 250.]

LONDON: THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 250.]

LONDON: THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

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II.—IN POSSESSION.	

DIFFICULTY is a term which represents nothing more than the exact amount of force requisite for the removal of existing impediments. It denotes nothing absolute—it is relative only. Indolence, timidity, and sometimes policy, are in the habit of regarding it as synonymous with impracticability—but such a translation of it is to be considered correct only in its reference to *them*. Hence, difficulty suggests to them a sufficient reason for inaction—courage and determination use it as an index to the nature and extent of exertion demanded. It is with the latter view, chiefly, that we propose to prosecute the inquiry we have thought fit to take in hand—and it is on this account that we are anxious not to underrate any obstacle which the Anti-state-church movement will have to surmount.

Foremost amongst the counteracting influences to the liberation of religion from all State interference and control, we place the existence of a National Church as a substantially embodied sentiment. It is not an idea only—it is an idea primarily introduced to our notice in the form of an actual, organized, and powerful institution. Bare opinion may be encountered by opinion on equal terms—but when once it has passed out of the nebulous stage, and taken a place amongst us as a positive and formal fact, it has acquired for itself an immense advantage. Actual being is always a *prima facie* argument, of no inconsiderable power, in favour of continuance. As old philosophers affirmed that “nature abhors a vacuum,” so it may be said of men generally, and of Englishmen in particular, that they are reluctant to make one. Many a man’s antipathy to a certain insect of low reputation, whilst sufficiently strong to prompt the wish that the creature had never had an existence, is not powerful enough, nevertheless, to prevail upon him to put an end to it. Many a long year will most people endure an obstructed prospect, rather than cut down the tree—it may be the unsightly tree—which so inconveniently limits their range of vision. We have all of us a conservative element in our constitution—and, commonly, abuses which in theory we pronounce to be intolerable, stand a good chance of being winked at when, presenting themselves to us as facts, they can say, “Here we are.” Lawyers reckon “possession” to be “nine points of the law”—and not a few, who are not lawyers, regard palpable existence as a strong plea for undisturbed continuance. Theory always fights with odds against it when it contends against fact.

Now, we Anti-state-churchmen ought to bear in mind that we are pledged to assail, not a plausible project which this or that party desires to see realized, such as a national uniformity of profession, for instance—nor a favourite speculation of statesmen, such as the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland—nor the attractive hallucination of some sanguine dreamer, such as the New Moral World of Robert Owen—but a vast and fully developed institution. Our National

Church does not ask leave to be—it is. There it stands before us a positive, concrete, palpable existence—an actual embodiment of a cherished notion—an ever-flowing source of influences which we daily feel—the parent and guardian of many of our social customs—to not a few, the goal of ardent aspirations—identified with plans of ambition, names of honour, innumerable pecuniary interests, projects and processes of usefulness, political plans and arrangements, and old constitutional maxims. Call the radical principle of it a truth or an error—think of it as a living monarch of the forest, or as a dead and sapless pole—it is nevertheless a most important reality for all those things which cluster around, and twine about, it—and these, as they cling to it, and are supported by it, give it a breadth, and lend to it a strength, additional to its own. There are tendrils put forth by most families in this kingdom which link something of what they have, or what they expect, at some point or other, and more or less closely, with the National Church. Let the institution, as such, cease to be, and there are comparatively few who would not, as the immediate consequence, miss something either in the shape of possession, facility, or prospect. These, it would affect personally—those, in their connexions—here, individuals might suffer in their trade—there, in their conventional standing and social influence—but almost all would feel the jar produced by the overthrow of the Establishment. Be our attempt laudable or otherwise, sanctioned or condemned by the highest wisdom, there can be no doubt that it will have to contend with an immense and complicated mass of powerful interests.

But apart from the foregoing considerations, the simple fact that the Church is, as we may say, “in possession,” will tell in other respects as a hindrance to our movement. Mere lookers-on—they who are not conscious of having anything at stake—are predisposed to side with whatever struggles for its own existence. If, moreover, the thing assailed can show ever so small an amount of good as some counterpoise to its evil, men’s sympathies are readier to recognise the first, than to dwell upon the last. Nine out of every ten will be disposed to back that which is, when engaged in mortal struggle with that which only seeks to be—as success on the part of the latter carries with it an idea of privation. Hence, the most flagrant abuses which have contrived to establish themselves always find champions who have no earthly interest in perpetuating them. One hardly likes to see a wrong heir dispossessed—and what is sternly right is far from being, on that account, widely popular.

Against this substantial and extensive national edifice, what have we to oppose? A truth. Good! Assuming that it is a truth, of which we, at least, have not a shadow of a doubt, we may justly assure ourselves that we are armed with a force sufficient for the occasion. But then, we shall do wisely to remember the proximate disadvantages of our position. To the majority of men we must appear as wielding a mere opinion against a solidified purpose—breath against matter—an invisible principle against a visible fact. We have to count upon being regarded, to a great extent, as theorists, offering an I. O. U. of a high figure, which the event may or may not redeem, in lieu of hard bullion, however it may be alloyed. Our haven is not within sight, and cannot be entered without first crossing stormy seas. Experience of what is bad is seldom readily exchanged for a futurity respecting which we have no certitude that it must be better, or, at least, may not be worse. Just as our feelings are commonly stronger than our beliefs, so what men have amongst them is more highly valued than what seems only possible hereafter. Resolution is not always moved by reason—nor choice determined by conscience. In the long run, unquestionably, the true will prove itself to be the strong—but directly and immediately, the error which has condensed into an interest, or a bundle of interests, is more than a match for a truth still held in solution.

It should not be forgotten, on the other hand, however, that the obstacle we have here attempted

to describe, is one which all reformers have been called to surmount. It is, perhaps, on the whole, better for the world that such an impediment to hasty change exists to challenge every new thing to produce conclusive evidence that it is also a true thing, else we should scarcely ever know our whereabouts. Be this as it may, it behoves us who have embarked upon one of the noblest enterprises that can enlist the energies of man, to take the disadvantage manfully and fairly into account. Our work cannot be a brief one—cannot be accomplished by a sudden *coup d'état*—nor is it desirable that it should. A thorough recognition of this primary condition of our warfare, besides inducing us to conform our plans to it, will check foolish expectations, preserve us from vain dependencies, and keep our spirits braced up for plodding perseverance. Throughout our entire course of agitation it will do us good to keep in mind, that the falsehood we assail is a falsehood “in possession.”

THE SHEEP-DOGS SET TO BAiT THE SHEPHERD.

In speculating on the possible futurity of the Gorham controversy, last week, we overlooked, as men often do, the consideration that lay nearest at hand. Thinking but of such impersonal matters as “the nature of things,” we forget the personal element—the strongest in all controversies—the passions that had been aroused, and would long survive legal settlement; and embodied, too, in the Bishop of Exeter—than whom was never man less content to leave things to logic or to law. Like the giant who thrust his hand beneath the wedge in the half-split oak, he cannot let the parted trunk rejoin if he would.

That indomitable prelate—unconquered at the end of a series of defeats—no sooner beholds Mr. Gorham inducted to his long-withheld living, than he deliberately lays siege to his peace. He addresses to the churchwardens of Bramford Speke—dragged into fame from the obscurity of Devonshire rusticity—an epistle (we give its principal passages below) characterised in an eminent degree by the qualities popularly attributed to his individuality and his office—at once arrogant and meek, enjoining suspicion in the language of charity, barbing invective with the words of prayer, using the processes of reasoning only to establish dogmas refused the authority of law.

We have abstained hitherto from dealing with this controversy as one of personal merits, and we shall continue to do so. Whether Bishop Phillpotts exhibits the attributes of a minister of peace, or be actuated by the unquiet spirit of sacerdotal tyranny—whether Mr. Gorham is the subject of malevolence, or the victim of his own false positions—are questions with which we concern ourselves only so far as they serve to illustrate the system to which both parties belong. We have never joined in the outcry against the Bishop as a proud assertor of prelatical prerogative, pursuing his ends with reckless cruelty and hypocritical cunning. To us it has seemed that his proceedings were just in harmony with his position—his consistency in luminous contrast to that of his brethren. Nor could we, on the other hand, sympathise with his successive “victims” as deeply injured, cruelly persecuted men. They were simply dealt with on laws to which they had themselves vowed obedience—blindly, indeed; swearing away their future freedom of belief and action as no man has a right to do; but not the less completely. A sense of regret, at observing their futile efforts to escape from the consequences of their own folly. For Mr. Gorham we can feel the less, since he has persistently pushed his appeal from one branch to another of the power which was employed to harass, and is now again invoked to terrify him. He accepted a spiritual office from the hand of civil power. He besought that power to gain for him possession of its gift. He forces himself upon, it may be, a reluctant people, as their religious teacher and ruler—can he complain if they be warned against his teaching, and he be reminded

that he is himself subject to rule? We see not how. We may smile at the air of mingled deference and defiance with which the Bishop mentions "the court of ultimate resort in spiritual causes"—at the task he assigns the churchwardens—at the thought of farmer and shopkeeper (such as our rural experiences represent them), dignified in the sight of neighbouring rustics by Sunday sitting in the spacious, crimsoned pew, set to watch their pastor's words, for the pious purpose of detecting faint of heresy—or, more seriously, pity him, that an cordiality between him and his parishioners should be thus destroyed, his "door of utterance" kept on the jar, his thoughts arrested on his tongue by the consciousness of surveillance, his administration of rites vitiated by the suspicion clinging to him, his ministerial efficiency rendered all but impossible, an interdict virtually put upon him and his performances by his ecclesiastical superior—but we cannot further stretch our compassion or sympathy. If, as his bishop still maintains, and threatens to prove to him, his doctrines are not those of the Church of which he is a minister, but he is liable to punishment by her tribunals for preaching them, he must submit to silence and retirement as the consequence of his "mishief"—if he prefers again running the gauntlet of successive tribunals, in the hope of gaining at last the favourable interposition of a secular power, he must bear without complaint the harassing incertitude of the process. "Dost thou appeal to Caesar? to Caesar shalt thou go." The alternative is of his own selection—he is but baited by his own dogs.

REAPPARANCE OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

The Gorham controversy has been re-opened at an earlier period, and in another manner, than could have been expected. The Bishop published, on Thursday last, a long and characteristic letter to "the churchwardens, and through them the parishioners of Bramford Speke generally," cautioning them how they receive the teachings of their new vicar, and enjoining them to "note his words accurately," should they detect any false doctrine, and "report them to me, or to the archdeacon, without delay." Commencing with the salutation, "Beloved in Christ," the Bishop describes the occasion of his letter as one which has "excited the liveliest interest, not only throughout the Church of England and of Ireland, and of Scotland, but also in every portion of the Western Church."

I say not this lightly (he adds). I have now on my table an address from the ministers of more than twenty congregations of Protestants in Germany, expressing their warm sympathy with a bishop in the Church of Christ placed under the special difficulties with which it has pleased God that my faithfulness to my consecration vows should be tried, and under which he hath (most humbly do I thank him for it), by his merciful goodness, hitherto sustained me. May he continue his gracious protection to the end for his blessed Son's sake!

It was in the discharge of the duties to which he was then consecrated, the Bishop goes on to say, that Mr. Gorham was presented to him for institution to this parish; but avowed doctrines contrary to the Articles, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Catechism. "And here let me remind you of the great importance which our Church has attached to this Catechism," introduces a digression on the authority of what is presently described as "our confession of faith," comprising "those precious truths without the full and hearty acceptance of which no person within the borders of this our Church can lawfully, or without the peril of unorthodox receiving, be admitted to that holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper which is necessary to salvation."

An exposition of the doctrine of the Church on baptism follows—notably different in style from previous lucubrations, as adapted to the laical understanding.

Next comes a recapitulation of the steps taken by Mr. Gorham to obtain his living, and the ultimate decision of the Court constituted—"by an oversight, most unhappily for the Church, and scarcely less unhappily for itself—the court of ultimate resort in spiritual causes—a class of causes which it must be incompetent adequately to try in nearly exact proportion to the industry and skill which its members have given to the study of temporal law." "But the law," it is added, "not being so unjust as to enforce the task of institution on a bishop whose conscience bids him reject the party as unworthy of a charge so sacred—and who would, therefore, be bound to submit to every penalty which could be inflicted on him rather than yield obedience to such a mandate—institution has been given by the judge of the Archbishop's Court on the fiat of the Archbishop."

The question now follows—and a most important question it is—what course of action is it my duty to indicate to you, and to the other parishioners of Bramford Speke, in this very painful case? Grave and learned men have advised (and I have read the same advice in divers publications) that I should license some sound minister to reside among you, and to preach to you the pure word of God. But to this it is a sufficient answer, that I have no right to issue such license; that the license would be absolutely void; that any minister acting under it, and officiating in your parish, would offend against the law of the Church, and so expose himself to censure which, on regular complaint, I should be bound, as his bishop, to inflict, even though I had myself been rash enough to pretend to authorize him. The case would have been very different if, not the Archbishop, but some person authorized merely by

the State, had affected to give institution. In that case, I should have continued to regard the cure of souls as void, and to supply the vacancy by a minister licensed by myself.

Declining to follow another suggestion—namely, advise them to seek instruction at other churches than their own—as schismatical, and acknowledging the difficulty of the case, the Bishop yet proceeds to "meet it without reserve":—

Mr. Gorham was found by me, on examination, to hold most palpably unsound doctrine respecting the baptism of infants. Whether he holds similarly unsound doctrine on other articles of the Christian faith, I deemed it superfluous to inquire; he was pronounced by me unworthy of the cure of souls, on account of the one great, but only article upon which he was examined.

But though I found him to hold in his own mind such doctrine as made me judge him unworthy to be your teacher, because he could not sincerely preach to you the truth, I did not find that he had actually preached what was contrary to it. If he should do this, if he should ever be proved to endeavour to inculcate his own heretical opinions upon others, then, but not till then, can he be lawfully removed from that station of high spiritual authority among you, which every pastor of the parish holds, and exclusively holds, within it.

The Bishop will not, he declares in a note, prosecute Mr. Gorham for heresy on the evidence of his book "On the Efficacy of Baptism of Infants;" since it was issued while the case was *sub judice*, "for the purpose of making known to the world what passed before and at his examination." "The case would be different if any clergyman holding a benefice or license, within my diocese, should put forth the same dogmas in another form, or should preach the same; in such case, if I could obtain sufficient evidence of such publication or such preaching, I should deem it my duty to institute legal proceedings."

The practical purpose of the writer is at length reached:—

You, as the churchwardens of Bramford Speke, are bound, by the most solemn obligations to the Church and to the Divine Head of the Church, in which you hold the highest office you as laymen can hold—you are bound, I say, to bring to the knowledge of the bishop, or to the archdeacon, any instance in which you shall conscientiously believe, on just and reasonable grounds, that your minister has preached or taught anything contrary to, or inconsistent with, that which the Church proclaims to be the true Word of God.

Ordinarily, I should deem it highly unfit to warn any churchwardens to be on the watch for occasions of complaint, when they listen to their preacher's words. Ordinarily, they are bound to hope and to believe that he discharges his high duty faithfully, until they shall have been compelled by painful and undoubting experience to attest the contrary. But yours is not an ordinary case; you have already too strong reason to apprehend that your new vicar may endeavour to spread the poison of heresy among his people, by denying the efficacy of the Holy Sacrament of Baptism to baptized infants. And, therefore, I now charge you, if you ever hear such false doctrine flow from him, that you note his words accurately and report them to me, or to the archdeacon, without delay.

I hope, indeed, and think it probable, that he will abstain from obstructing you on those opinions, the mere holding of which has brought him into no light trouble. It is rather to be expected that he will not preach on the subject at all; and however lamentable it may be that so main a portion of Christian truth be not taught to you from the pulpit, there is this great consolation, that it is taught most clearly, most powerfully, most emphatically, in the baptismal offices themselves, and, as I have already shown, in the Catechism of the Church.

"A distressing question" still remains—"How can the Catechism itself be truly taught?" Frankly, for this there is "no human remedy; and those who have superseded me in the discharge of my duty have overlooked or disregarded this great practical consideration, strongly as it was urged upon them." Even from this consolation and blessing may be drawn "comfort from the notorious absence of sufficient grounds of confidence in the soundness of any preacher's teaching: it casts his hearers more entirely on the words of the Church itself for instruction: it makes them ponder more attentively the momentous truths which their Book of Common Prayer will be found, on every article of their faith, most purely and most clearly to unfold. It enforces, too, one great practical lesson, which is too commonly forgotten, that our main business in resorting to church is not to hear sermons, but to join in the common worship of God, and thus to be admitted to the high privilege of attending in the immediate presence of our glorified Redeemer; above all, to have our Saviour himself more and more present, not only with us, but in us—to receive him in that his heavenly feast, where he is himself the precious food he gives;" which grounds of comfort are sustained by quotations from scripture and the Church services.

Several long paragraphs follow on "union to Christ" by "the grace of the holy sacraments"—more would have been added, but for a published sermon by Archdeacon Bartholomew, on "The Holiness of Baptized Infants"—a copy of which the Bishop promises to send to every house in the parish of Bramford Speke.

Long as our analysis already is, we must make room for the concluding paragraph of this singular pastoral:—

One single word more. Mr. Gorham will soon read before you and his other assembled parishioners the morning and evening prayer of the Church, and immediately afterwards will "declare," in the words which the wisdom of the Church has prescribed to secure a faithful adherence to the doctrine as well as the devotion of our Prayer Book, "his unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained" in that book.

You ought not willingly to believe him capable of the dishonest subterfuge which yet has been avowedly resorted to by some persons in respect to this declara-

tion—namely, that he thereby gives "his assent and consent" to the use of the book without pledging himself to believe and to approve as true all the doctrines which it teaches. You will not, I repeat, suppose him capable of such dishonesty unless he force the conviction upon you; but will rather hope, as charity bids you hope, that he has thought better of his former contradictions of some of those dogmas; and that he is prepared and willing faithfully to conform his teaching to that teaching of the Church to which he thus proclaims his adherence.

If this be so, all will gladly hail this his victory over himself; and you and those around you will rejoice in having the best security for the future soundness of his doctrine in his own self-contracted convention, under God's grace, of errors which will then be past.

Should it unhappily be otherwise—and should he preach the heretical opinions which he has declared himself to hold—you have a plain, however painful, duty to discharge. You must enable those who are in authority to take such steps as the exigence of the case shall require. May God grant that none be necessary! But may he also grant that, if necessary, they may be taken by all who are concerned, temperately but firmly, in a spirit free from all alloy of human passion, in singleness of heart, seeking the honour of God and the salvation of man!

The epistle is subscribed—"Your father in God, H. Exeter. Durham College, Aug. 18th, 1850."

The Friend of India says that "creating bishops is the monomania of the day. On every rock on which a sea gull can stand, it is found that a mitre can be comfortably accommodated. We have a Bishop of Gibraltar with a thousand Protestants to look after, and one at Victoria with a population for which our honourable masters would consider a single chaplain sufficient."

TRANSITIONISTS AND ROMANISTS.—On Sunday week, E. W. Scott, Esq., of the religious "community" attached to St. Margaret's, Leicester, was received into the Church of Rome by Father Oakley, in the "Chapel of our Lady," at St. John's, Islington. Last Thursday (*the Assumption of our Lady*) the Rev. C. B. Garde, late curate of Margaret Chapel; G. F. Ballard, Esq., also of Margaret Chapel; his brother, the Rev. E. Ballard; the above Mr. Scott, and several other perverso, were re-conformed by Dr. Wiseman in the "Lady Chapel" at the oratory, just before Dr. Wiseman's departure to Rome to receive a cardinal's hat. The Romish festival of the "Assumption" has been observed by Father Oakley with unusual ceremonies. A large image of the "Madonna" was carried in procession with great solemnity, whilst the Litany of Loreto was sung. The procession even proceeded into the public streets. It was repeated last Sunday. A "Novena" was observed in preparation for this feast at Islington, which was attended by several Margaret Chapel persons. Several perversions from the diocese of Exeter are reported.—*Church and State Gazette*.

HIRWAIN, NEAR MERTHY.—On Wednesday, the 21st, a Welsh lecture was delivered in connexion with the British Anti-state-church Association, at the British School-room in this place, by Rev. J. Thomas, of Glyn-neath; Mr. Thomas Williams in the chair. The subject of the lecture was, The Rise and Progress of Nonconformity in Wales. He described the ignorance of the Welsh clergy, and their indifference to religion, when dissent first took place, and when those who were in advance of their age came out of the Establishment and laid the foundation of Dissent, which from "a little one" had become "a strong people." He introduced several interesting facts from the lives of these "apostles of Dissent in Wales," to prove that they suffered both imprisonment and the loss of their property for the sake of the religion of which they were the teachers.

SEEKING THE LOST.—In the *Stamford Mercury* for the 18th of August we find this narrative:—At Melton Mowbray, a Mrs. Wainer, who had been compromised in character, but to the poor around her had been uniformly kind and liberal, was upon her death-bed; and the curate of the parish refused her own solicitation that he would come and pray with her. She died; and he refused admission of her body to the church, consenting only to so much of the burial service as was usually read upon the ground. The coffin and mourners found the church doors closed. The people (the parishioners) yelled their disgust at this. The body was then carried to the cemetery, where the relatives and mourners left it; and the rev. gentleman performed, as a soliloquy, so far as they were interested, what he considered to be the remainder of his duty. We say nothing of shutting the church doors. The rev. gentleman might do with the body any unseemly things he pleased, or might think fit to enact. But who is this, disguised among the ministers of Jesus, who dares refuse to pray beside a dying woman—because she was a sinner? Who is this? It is the Rev. W. Coles, of Melton Mowbray. The Pharisees, as Mr. Coles might do, objected to our Lord that he had too much care for sinners. Only the Pharisees could move him to anger. Whether Mr. Coles be a High Churchman or a Low Churchman, we know not. Most probably he preaches Philpotts. But we know that he ought not to be a teacher in the Church of Christ—he needs too greatly to be taught.—*Examiner*.

THE WICKLIFFE CLUB.—An association bearing this title has been lately instituted, and has published several tracts explanatory of its principles. According to the prospectus the club is "a friendly re-union of clergymen and gentlemen of the Established Church, who desire, in a Christian and prayerful spirit, to promote a temperate, yet efficient re-form in the Establishment." The following are the objects in which they generally concur:—1. A revision of the Prayer-book, and the removal of every

dogma or prescript upon non-essentials, which may have limited the comprehensiveness of the Established Church—at the same time the upholding more clearness of statement on vital truths, so as to render our formularies more sound, and more unequivocally Protestant; accompanied by a modification of the subscriptional tests, 2. An assertion of the Church's right to self-government, apart from State control, by courts, consisting of its own clergy and communicants; and to have a voice in the appointment of its own ministers, 3. The reduction of episcopacy to closer conformity with the Scriptures; the removal of the present grievous inequalities in the provision for the ministry; and the abolition of all compulsory assessments beyond the *bond fide* property of the Church.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS held a great meeting, as we intimated in our last, on Tuesday evening, at St. Martin's-hall. The Rev. J. Bromley was among the speakers, and was enthusiastically received. Their congress at Albion Chapel, however, did not terminate till Friday last. Among other resolutions, protesting against the expulsion of the ministers, directing a vigorous agitation, providing for the expenses to be incurred, and appointing a committee of privileges, were the following:—

That this meeting, although deeply interested in the progress of Wesleyan Methodism, and having strong attachment personally to many of its ministers, is painfully convinced that the assumption and acts of the Conference are palpably opposed to the authority of the Great Head of the Church, at variance with the design and constitution of the early Christian Churches, and practically opposed to the genius and spread of Christianity; and regrets that it cannot conscientiously contribute, as heretofore, to the maintenance of a system so opposed to the spirit of Christian truth, and therefore recommends that the contributions to all Wesleyan funds be at once diverted to another channel, until the Conference shall meet the just and scriptural claims of the people.

That this meeting pledges itself to the principle of "No Session," and strongly urges upon the people patiently to retain their membership during this painful struggle; nevertheless, wherever this course is found to be impracticable, from numerous expulsions or other local circumstances, this meeting would consider such circuits justified in taking steps for conducting separate public worship by the local preachers, and all other religious services common to Methodism.

CONSISTENCY AT FAULT.—**SOUTHAMPTON.**—At a meeting of the Borough Council on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., among other business, a motion was brought forward to vote a "grant" of £25 from the borough funds, towards the cost of fitting up a pew in Holyrood Church, for the use of the corporation. The town-clerk (and, by the bye, a rabid Tory) had previously stated, that the vote, if granted, would be illegal! Nevertheless, Mr. Alderman Lankester, and Mr. Councillor Short, two notable "Liberals," and withal two acknowledged opponents of the State-church principle, supported the motion, and voted in its favour! Luckily for the credit of the Nonconformists of the town, the other Dissenting members of the Council were consistent, and went against the motion, several speaking out, and all voting, like "good men and true." However, the grant was carried with a majority of one! So much for your conscientious Dissenters on principle! But perhaps it is due to Mr. Alderman Lankester to give his "reason" for such an apparently inconsistent step, and we submit his irresistible logic to the judgment of every candid Nonconformist. He said:—"He should vote for this grant, and others of the same nature, on the ground that though he did not attend [Church] himself, he would give others the liberty to do so!" This same "Anti-state-churchman" stated also on that occasion that he should have no objection to receive £100 for the Albion [Independent] Chapel, if the Corporation would vote it! Verily they must be strange Nonconformists, those Albion folks, if Mr. Alderman Lankester is an exponent of their ideas of Dissent, and we fear can only be classed among those worthies who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel!"—From a Correspondent.

Should the Bishop of Exeter persist in his alleged intention further to disturb the peace of the Church by prosecuting his charge of heresy against Mr. Gorham, there is every probability of steps being taken in reprisal against Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and others, on account of various alleged errors of doctrine contained in the acknowledged writings and sermons of these divines.—*Church and State Gazette.*

HENRY VINCENT IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On the first four days of last week, Mr. Vincent gave addresses to the electors and other inhabitants of the borough of Newport in this island. The meetings were large and enthusiastic. The present aspect of public affairs—the causes and consequences of the continental revolutions—civil and religious liberty—and the peace question in connexion with financial reform, were among the topics discussed. Mr. Vincent urged upon the electors the paramount importance of preparing for the next general election—and to secure the return of at least one man of Radical politics, who was sound on the ecclesiastical question. His denunciation of the tricks and corruption by which boroughs are captured by the rival political factions, was greeted with vociferous applause. Mr. Vincent returns in a few weeks to address the electors resident in Cowes—and to give a free and open address to the working classes of Newport and its vicinity.

THE GOSSIP of the fashionable world runs that the Marquis of Chandos is on the eve of retrieving the affairs of his house, and establishing it on a richer foundation than ever. How? By a marriage with the only child of Loyd (Lord Overstone) the banker, who is to bring him a fortune of five millions sterling. Should this event come to pass, the blood of the Plantagenets will mingle with that of the Welsh preacher.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WHITCHURCH, HANTS.—The Rev. F. F. Thomas was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The Rev. G. Bulmer, of Overton, commenced the services; the Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Andover, delivered a discourse on the principles of Nonconformity; the Rev. A. Johnson, of Basingstoke, asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Thomas replied in a very satisfactory manner; the Rev. F. Holmes, of Alton, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. D. Thomas, of Stockwell, delivered a charge characterized by great originality and power; and in the evening the Rev. S. Curwen, of Reading, preached to the church and congregation. On the preceding evening, the Rev. D. Thomas preached an introductory discourse. The following ministers also took part in the services of the day: Messrs. Bone, Davies, Wainwright, Smith (Baptist), and Turvey (Wesleyan). Letters were read from the Rev. Messrs. Adkins, of Southampton, and Thorn, of Winchester, who were unavoidably prevented from attending.

OPENING OF THE BAR CHURCH, SCARBOROUGH.—This beautiful place of worship, erected by the Independents, the foundation of which was laid in February, was opened for divine worship on Tuesday week. The Rev. T. Raffles, LL.D., of Liverpool, preached in the morning from Psalm xi., verse 4—"The Lord is in his holy temple;" and the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., of Hull, in the evening, from Psalm cxxxii., verses 8 and 9—"Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; Thou and the ark of thy strength." The church was well filled at both services, and the collections amounted to £110. In the afternoon a highly respectable company from various parts of the country sat down to a cold collation provided at Blanchard's Hotel, at which Sir William Lowthorp presided. Of the toasts, which were drunk by almost the entire company in water, the first was "The Queen," which having been loyally responded to, the Chairman gave "The health of Dr. Raffles," thanking him for his visit, and his very excellent and appropriate sermon. The doctor acknowledged the compliment in a happy style. He expressed his great admiration of the building which had that day been opened for worship. It was a beautiful medium between extremes. As to the name of places of worship, he objected to the term "Meeting-house" as indefinite, for they met for many purposes besides worship. "Chapel" was no better. Those who objected to "church" forgot that "chapel" was a truly Popish word, having originated with some Cardinal's hat, which was kept as a relic; and though we were to have a Cardinal resident in England, we did not much care for Cardinals' hats. So then, perhaps, "church" was the best word we could use. Sir William Lowthorp, in giving "the health of Raffles Brown, Esq.," the architect, said that he regarded the Church as a perfect gem of architecture. Mr. Brown said, he had been making his speech during the last six months, and might be therefore excused from saying much, his "tongue being at his fingers' ends." The Rev. Newman Hall spoke of the importance of erecting, in fashionable watering places, churches in prominent situations, and of attractive exterior, which might allure the careless, and not repel them, as w^ony Dissenting places of worship did. He was an earnest Nonconformist, but did not sympathize with many who strained at trifles, while they neglected the "weightier matters of the law." Some Dissenters thought lightly of the wrong done to Christianity by State Churches, but were very indignant at any little matter of taste. His own dissent was made of sterner stuff; but he waged no war with gowns, or organs, or chants, or "churches," or steeples. He would adopt whatever was in accordance with good taste, while he would reject only what was contrary to Holy Scripture. The Revs. Mr. Potter, of Whitby, J. Sibree, of Hull, and — Richardson, of Frodingham; Titus Salt, Esq., of Bradford, G. Leeman, of York, and Mr. Morley, of Scarborough, also addressed the company. Titus Salt, Esq., expressed his sympathy in the erection of the Church, and hoped the entire county would respond to its claims, and soon pay off the debt.

LEARNING TO READ BY MEANS OF PHONOTYPY IN PRISON SCHOOLS.—A recent number of the *Preston Guardian* contains a report of a meeting held in Preston for the purpose of bringing before the inhabitants "the claims and advantages of the Phonetic system of reading, as an auxiliary in the education of the people." From that report we extract the following paragraph:—

Mr. Pitman referred to a large class of prisoners he and his brother were teaching to read on the Phonetic plan at the Preston House of Correction. Only seventeen lessons, each of one hour, had been given, yet there were among them some who previously did not know the name of scarcely a letter in the old alphabet, who could now read easy language, such as the Gospels or Psalms, with certainty, and even tolerable fluency. One of the phonetic pupils at the House of Correction, whose period of confinement had expired the day previously, was present at the meeting, and, by the desire of the audience, he ascended the platform to show what he had acquired in this brief course of instruction. Mr. Pitman said, it was but fair to mention that their pupil had not been incarcerated for any positive vice. He had been overcome by that tempting enemy, strong drink, and had, when in that condition, assaulted the police. The liberated prisoner then read aloud two pages from the "Second Book in Phonetic Reading," containing words of one, two, and three syllables, with the greatest accuracy and apparent ease. He was then requested to read a portion backwards, to show that it was not an effort of memory. He also went through the sounds of the phonetic alphabet with great precision. This interesting and conclusive experiment was received with great applause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.—We left the President at Lyons, in the fuller account in our last, briefly announcing his arrival at Besançon. The former was the most southerly point of his journey—the next stage was a return northwards through the extreme departments of the eastern frontier. At Bourg, the chief place in the department of the Ain, his reception was "a good one, without any share of enthusiasm." At Lons-le-Saulnier, in the next department of the Jura, it was similar. The houses were well illuminated, and the triumphal arches were abundant; but the applause was addressed to the "President," and the cries for the Republic itself were more numerous and less marked by offensive emphasis than at Lyons and elsewhere. At Dôle, still in the Jura, the predominating cry was for the Republic; the President's usual presence at balls, &c., was therefore omitted—he hastily reviewed the National Guard and departed. Besançon, the capital town of the department of the Doubs, celebrated for its ancient remains, its modern fortifications, its breweries, tanneries, and thousands of ingenious hands employed in watchmaking, was reached on the 19th. An archiepiscopal see of the church, a centre of justice for three departments, the site of an university, the stronghold of a garrison, and a social centre approximating to the free Republicanism of Switzerland, Besançon might be expected to render a conflicting reception to the President; and it did so. Two balls were given to him; and the attendance at each was very crowded. At one he was well received, but at the other he was treated to a different scene. From contradictory accounts we select that of the *Daily News* as most positive and

The pressure of the crowd was so great in the neighbourhood of this ball, that the troops could not form what is here called "la halle." The dignity of the President, thus unshaded by the usual prickly fence of bayonets, was sadly exposed to be hustled by a rude and anything but friendly mob, composed chiefly of workmen, who deafened him with shouts of "Vive la République!" No sooner had he gained the interior of the ball-room, than the tumult became wilder and fiercer outside, and the cries louder and more menacing; and presently burst a torrent of the populace, headed by such grim figures as reminded those present all too strongly of the disorders of the first French revolution. A roar of "Vive la République!" burst from this tumultuous column, consisting of workmen, whose fierce excitement made it probable that they would be hurried on to acts of violence, which formed at first no part of their intentions. Indescribable confusion arose, as may be imagined, from the invasion of a ball-room by a wild rout of such rough customers. Amid the flight and shrieking of women, and the bewildered crush of disconcerted couples, the President's staff were honourably intent in managing, if possible, a safe retreat for their chief and for themselves. In both of these objects they appear to have succeeded; and presently the ball-room was abandoned to the uncouth invaders, who took triumphant possession, with uproarious cries of "Vive la République!" Of course they did not spare any of those symbols, such as eagles and flags with the President's initials, which bore any relation to the schemes of reviving the empire. Meanwhile, General Castellane, who had already drawn his sword for the protection of the President in the ball-room, rallied the troops, and, returning at the head of a strong detachment of cavalry, charged sword in hand. Presently the ball-room was cleared by infantry at the point of the bayonet. These measures sufficed to quell the riot and restore order. Several prisoners were taken.

At Thann, near Mulhausen, there was a very strong Socialist demonstration. 6,000 workmen assembled, crying "Vive le suffrage universel!" "Vive Cavaignac!" The other part of the population were cold, silent, and indifferent. The corps of pompiers and the artillery of the National Guard were remarkably vehement in their clamorous protests against the policy of the President's government. But still greater mortifications awaited him on his progress through the department of the Haut-Rhin. From Belfort to Colmar his journey seems to have been more like running the gauntlet of a series of hostile demonstrations than the fated progress of the head of the state. So gloomy was the outlook, and so dispirited was the Prince, that he was fain to admit the personal protection of General de Castellane after he had left the military jurisdiction of that officer, and accepted his escort as far as Mulhausen. That town contains a large working population, chiefly employed in calico-printing. The masters wished to show the good disposition of their men by turning them out, in a uniform made for the occasion, to form the line along the streets. A very small minority indeed consented to be clothed in this loyal livery, and their appearance was the signal for an uproarious manifestation of scorn and derision on the part of their fellow-workmen. One cry heard throughout the whole German population of the Haut-Rhin deserves attention, as it shows how deep and wide the roots of national sentiment have struck upon the Schleswig-Holstein question. "A bas les Danois! Vivent nos frères!" was heard in every town and village, mingled with the shouts of "Vive la République!" At Colmar the President was not received better than at Mulhausen, although the servility of the authorities redoubled in proportion to the alienation and coldness of the people, the mayor and his colleagues coming out to meet the party two or three miles from the city. But in the city his reception was so bad as to occasion the most alarming reports to be circulated. It was said that attempts had been made upon his life, and so forth; but little credit was attached to these. The lieutenant-colonel, the major, and the greater part of the officers of the National Guard resigned, in order to

mark their disapprobation of the President's policy. Along the roads throughout Alsace, bands were organized to give him a *charivari* as he passed; the greater part of them youths armed with whistles. The approach to Strasburg must have recalled to his own recollection, and to that of the people, one of the follies of his youth. His reception there was brilliant, but by no means enthusiastic. The Municipal Council had refused to vote a *sou* towards defraying the expenses, and the National Guard shouted welcome only to "the President," and attachment to the Republic. The Prince gave evident signs of emotion, as the souvenir came across his memory of the last time he passed through the same streets an exile. To an appeal to his clemency, he replied, that "none better than he knew the pain of being a prisoner, but that it was necessary that order should be re-established before he could think of recommending any being set at liberty." At a dinner given him by the Chamber of Commerce, he delivered a speech aiming a blow at Socialism, as that at Lyons was directed against Legitimacy. The Grand Duchess of Baden was present to witness the reception given to her nephew. A splendid pyrotechnic display was among the proceedings—one of its incidents deserves description:—

About half-past ten o'clock, a small opening was seen amongst the clouds in the distant horizon, and a gentle streak of mild light showed that the moon was about to rise. At this moment the point of light, which was observed on the very summit of the spire of the Minster, became larger and brighter, and in a few seconds a burst of pure, dazzling, light broke over the city, and as soon as the eye was able to endure the splendour, a vision of beauty arose upon it, which far surpassed all it had as yet beheld. The spire of the Cathedral of Strasburg is the highest in the world, rising 474ft. above the pavement, 26ft. higher than the great pyramid of Egypt, and 140ft. higher than St. Paul's. This wonderful structure is one piece of airy open-work, and the stone work is so completely apart, the pillars supporting it all the way up so thin, and the fret-work so delicate, and yet so distinct, that the eye can see through it as through the finest lace. With its tracery so elaborate, rising in a network of detached arcades and tiny pillars, it looks like a rich open screen, or marble woven into the most graceful forms, to cover the gigantic mass beneath it. In a few seconds, from the bursting of the ball of light that had hitherto been stationary at the very point of this masterpiece of art, the whole of the interior grew gradually into a haze of radiance, and then blazed out into one sheet of flame that assumed successively every colour of the rainbow. The rich crimson blaze was the most brilliant that can be imagined; and when it assumed the more intense glow of flame, you might fancy that it was some volcano, whose sides, unable to restrain the terrible element that raged within it, had suddenly burst, and you beheld through the interstices the billows of fire in all their fury. The shafts, the pillars, the arches, the tracery, the whole of the ornaments of the spire were as plainly visible, in all their detail, as if you were standing close to them; and in the interior you beheld moving about human figures, who appeared to glide along a plain of light, which, when played on by the night air, reflected at each moment a new variety of glory. From the summit of the spire and each of the four towers lower down shot forth balls of flame that gave out the most dazzling lights, while the interior varied each moment in colour. This wonderful display lasted until about 11 o'clock, when, after one last gush of light from beneath the cross on the very top of the spire, and another still more brilliant glow from the interior, the whole sunk into darkness.

Another circumstance we glean from a different chronicler:—"A tremendous display of fireworks had been got up on the rampart of the Porte des Juifs opposite to the prefecture and theatre. The President's aunt, the Grand Duchess Stephanie, fired the train with her own fair hand; but imagine the disappointment and chagrin of the President's party, when they saw opposite to them, in immense blazing characters, "Vive la République." Orders had been given that it should be "Vive le President," but General Thouvenin, who commanded the artillery of the National Guard, the body which had the getting up of this flaming compliment, made the small, and not altogether, perhaps, unintentional blunder of putting "République" in the place of "President." When questioned upon the matter he replied that "Vive la République!" was the device in most consonance with the feelings of the citizens of Strasburg. The next morning, the President received numerous parties—among them a body of twelve to fifteen hundred of the old army, to whom he distributed pieces of gold. He was followed from the city with shouts of "Vive la République." The same acclamations greeted him at Nancy and Metz, where he spent the 23rd and 24th. Nothing occurring worthy of note, besides a congratulatory visit at the latter place from M. Schmidt, deputed by the King of the Belgians.

PROGRAMME OF LEGITIMIST POLICY.—The Legitimist notabilities—MM. Larochejaquin, Berryer, St. Priest, &c. &c.—have been holding a conference and paying court to their titular Henry the Fifth, at Wiesbaden, where he at present resides as Count de Chambord. The results are given as follows:—"Twenty-eight Legitimist deputies were received in a body by the Count de Chambord, after being individually admitted by the Prince to private audiences. After a conference of nearly three hours, in which the situation of France was examined, analyzed, and discussed, it was decided—1. That the Legitimist party should immediately abandon the system of conciliation, assume an attitude and policy of its own, and act exclusively with a view to promote the triumph of its principles. 2. That in case it was proposed to the National Assembly to prolong the powers of the President, the Legitimists should systematically oppose that prolongation, because the measure, giving the Count de Paris time to complete his majority, the chances and

pretensions of the Count de Chambord would thereby be considerably diminished. 3. That M. Berryer should continue to be the official and avowed chief of the party, and that all the loyal and devoted Legitimists should fight under his direction. (The *Gazette de France* was specially disavowed, and blamed on account of its acrimonious tone.) 4. Finally, Count de Chambord declared, that the report of a reconciliation between the two branches of the House of Bourbon was totally unfounded; but he added, that if the chief of the branch of Orleans made one step, he was ready to make ten." Two agents of the secret police have left Paris for Wiesbaden.

M. DE BALEAC.—The remains of this celebrated littérateur were interred on Thursday. MM. Alexander Dumas and Victor Hugo attended. The latter was "enthusiastically cheered" by a large body of ouvriers present, as "the champion of the press." He delivered an oration, of which the following are a few sentences:—

In the times in which we live all fictions have vanished. The eyes of men are fixed henceforth not on the heads that reign, but on the heads that think, and the entire country starts when one of these heads disappears. To-day the popular mourning is for the death of the man of talent; the national mourning is for the death of the man of genius. M. de Balzac formed a part of that mighty generation of writers of the nineteenth century that has come after Napoleon, even as the illustrious Fleiad of the seventeenth century came after Richelieu; as if, in the development of civilization, there was a law which made the domination by the mind succeed to the domination by the sword. . . . Balzac always marches straight to his goal. He seizes and grapples with modern society. From it he always extracts something for every one: for this an illusion, for that a hope. Now he probes a vice, and now dissects a passion. He explores and fathoms man—the heart, the soul, the brain, the abyss which each one contains within himself. By the prerogative of his free and vigorous nature—by a privilege of the great minds of our time, who, having looked on the age of revolutions, perceive better the tendencies of humanity and the aims of Providence, Balzac rises smiling and serene from those terrible studies which produced the melancholy of Molière and the misanthropy of Rousseau. . . . Great men make their own pedestal, posterity will provide the statue. . . . It may be good, it may be necessary that, from time to time, in an age like ours, a great death should communicate a religious stimulus to spirits wasted by doubt and scepticism. Providence is wise when it thus places the people face to face with the supreme mystery, and calls it to meditate on death, which is the great equality, and also the grandest liberty. There dwell only austere and serious thoughts in any heart when a sublime spirit majestically enters into the other life; when one of those beings who have long soared above the crowd on the wings of genius, suddenly outstretches those pinions to plunge boldly into the unknown. No, not the unknown! No, it is not darkness, but the day; it is not the end, it is the commencement; it is not annihilation, it is immortality. Is not this true, you who listen to me? Such a tomb as this demonstrates the immortality of the spirit: in presence of some of the illustrious dead, we feel more distinctly the divine destiny of that intelligence which traverses the earth to suffer and be purified, which we call man; and we exclaim that it is impossible that those who have exercised genius here shall not enjoy reason hereafter.

SPAIN.

The state of relations between Spain and the United States is at the present moment far from satisfactory. The cabinet of Washington has recently addressed to its representative at the Court of Madrid a note, couched in language of unusual energy, complaining of the arrest of several citizens of the United States in Cuba, on presumption of their having favoured the piratical expedition of General Lopez. The Government of the United States has every reason to believe many of these citizens entirely and absolutely foreign to all proceedings connected with that movement. But even had there been strong presumption of their guilt, the measures of the Spanish Government at Cuba, in violating the domiciles of these citizens, forcing their doors at untimely hours of the night, to the great alarm and anguish of their families, dragging them away violently to prison, where they are *mis au secret*, would in all cases be totally at variance with the customs of international law. The chargé d'affaires of the United States at Madrid is therefore instructed to express the surprise and pain of his Government on learning this violent and illegal treatment of its citizens by a friendly power, and to insist upon immediate orders being sent by the central government to the Captain-General of Cuba to put a stop to such intolerable grievances. It is thought that the answer of the Cabinet of Madrid will be deemed far from satisfactory at Washington. It seems by means impossible that if the American citizens incarcerated in Cuba are not speedily liberated, a more formidable demonstration than that of Lopez will astonish the eyes of the natives at Havannah in the shape of an American squadron.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A slight rencontre took place midway between Rendsburg and the city of Schleswig on the 18th. The 10th battalion moved out of its position, and advanced towards the north, drove the Danish fore-posts out of Kropf, and, after a complete reconnaissance, returned to its former situation. The belief gains ground that before long a more serious meeting of the armies will take place.

Accounts from Rendsburg of the 20th state that the entire army of Schleswig-Holstein was in movement, but it was not known what direction it would take. On the other hand, it is stated from Hamburg that the Danes were fully prepared for a renewal of the conflict, and that they have retaken the town of Tönning. It was reported, however, that an offer of mediation by France had been received, and

would probably prevent the renewal of direct hostilities.

GREECE.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes from Athens, August 5th:—"We are here in the greatest state of excitement possible. A *coup d'état*, as sudden as a *coup de foudre* in a calm day, has aroused us all from our summer lethargy. On the 1st inst. the King sent for his Ministers, and laid before them his intention of leaving the country; at the same time presenting for their approval a royal ordinance, in the shape of a bill, to be presented to the Chambers, consisting of two articles. The first declares, that 'whenever the King is ill, or absent from the kingdom, the regency of the kingdom may be conferred upon "our beloved consort," Queen Amelia, by our own royal determination, so long as the occasion may demand'; and the second article provides, that before the Queen Consort shall assume the duties of Queen Regent, she shall take an oath, in the presence of the King and his Ministers, the holy synod, and the deputies and senators in the capital. (The oath follows, but it is the same as that which is required of the Ministers of State, *mutatis mutandis*.) Thereupon a great dispute arose among the Ministers, two out of the five—viz., Londos and Chrysogelos—absolutely refusing to countenance such a violation of the constitution. They had a second meeting of the Ministers in the evening, when the two recusants persisted; but finding their persistence useless, they gave in their resignations, which were immediately accepted. The next day this outrageous proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, and carried almost by acclamation (so well had these poor wretched tools been prepared). It is to be presented to the Senate to-day, where it is certain to be passed!" The Chamber is on the eve of separation, and it is feared the elections for its successor will not be allowed to go on.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—The California State Bill passed the Senate on the 13th inst. by a majority of 34 to 18. Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the boundary dispute between Texas and New Mexico had passed on the 9th by a majority of 30 to 20. The bill establishing a territorial government of New Mexico was sanctioned on the 15th inst. It was understood at Washington on the 13th inst. that eleven Southern senators had drawn up a solemn protest against the California State Bill, and that it was to be entered on the Senate journals on the 14th. A Southern *caucus* was held on the night of the 12th, at which strong resolutions were adopted. Their tone was understood to have encouraged the Northern members to the determination to urge the California Bill through without delay.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE NEPAULESE PRINCES are in Paris, and are objects of great curioeity to the Parisians, who talk for the moment of nothing else. Through the good offices of the English Embassy they have been allowed to kill their own meat in the hotel Sinet, by an express order of M. Carlier. Their servants have been running all over Paris to procure a fat male kid. The oriental ambassador and his suite were quite disconsolate that such a creature was not to be found, and vowed they would not eat till it was procured. Several female goats were offered, but rejected with loathing. The Parisians seem to be profoundly unskilled in Oriental customs; educated people marvel at usages old as Mahomet.

Louis XVII. REDIVIVUS.—A new, or rather old, pretender to the throne of France has reappeared in the field, *apropos* of a piece, called "Louis XVII.," which is about to be played at the theatre of the Vaudeville. M. Paul Ernest is to play the part of the Orphan of the Temple, who died when ten years of age. The Compte de Richmond, who, it seems, has not renounced his character of pretender, is about to bring an action against the director of the Vaudeville, for producing a piece in which he is made to die at the age of ten years, whereas he is still alive, in perfect health, and ready to assert his claim to the throne of France.

M. AUGUSTE DUPONT.—Formerly member of the Constituent Assembly, has been shot through the head in a duel, at Perigueux, with Dr. Chavoix, member of the Legislative Assembly.

It is calculated that the journey of the President of the French Republic, with his suite, costs 24,000f. a day, taken from the secret funds and from the President's income. It is said he will make but a short stay in Paris on his return from his journey through the eastern departments. He is expected at Cherbourg on the 2nd or 3rd of September, and the preparations for his reception have already commenced.

Venice and Italy have experienced an irreparable loss. The celebrated Barbarigo Gallery, known for ages, comprised, amongst other masterpieces, seventeen paintings of Titian—the Magdalen, Venus, St. Sebastian; the famous portraits of the Doge Barbarigo, of Philip XIV., &c. After the extinction of the Barbarigo family, Count Nicholas Giustiniani, the brothers Borbaco, and the merchants Benetti, who became proprietors of the collection, presented it to the Government. The Viceroy Raniere offered it for sale in 1847 to the Austrian Government, which refused to buy it. It has been lately purchased by the Court of Russia for 560,000 francs.

The Russian fleet consists, according to official reports, of 168 sail of ships of all sorts and sizes, and are as follows:—4 line-of-battle ships of 120; 6 of 100 to 110; 26 of 80 to 90; 18 of 70 to 80 guns; 30 frigates; 50 corvettes, brigs, and schooners; and 34 steamers.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

Monday, August the 19th, was a day looked forward to by many of the friends of peace in England with deep interest, not altogether unmixed with anxiety. On that day, in conformity with previous arrangements, they were to set out from London for Frankfort-on-the-Main, to attend the Peace Congress to be opened in that ancient and celebrated free city of Germany, on Thursday, the 22nd inst. The quickened pulse, and, perhaps, in some instances, the flurried spirits, with which this mission of philanthropy was anticipated, were not at all out of place. Over and above the anxiety which might reasonably be felt that the great object in view should receive a new impulse from the assembly about to convene, the mere fact of a company consisting of near five hundred persons, of whom a fair proportion were of the softer sex, starting together on a journey of several hundred miles, although not entirely novel, was not common enough to take its place with those events of life which custom has taught us to look upon as a matter of course, and to meet without emotion. We can well understand how they who courageously undertook the management of this expedition, should have awaited its issue with tremulous expectation. A very slight failure in their arrangements might be followed by serious consequences. An unforeseen accident, whether by rail or steamer, might have exposed hundreds, not merely to temporary inconvenience, but to awful peril, and, during a journey of such extent, awkward contingencies might not unreasonably be anticipated. We are therefore all the more thankful to be able to report the fulfilment of all the proposals of the Peace Congress Committee, without any material deviation from their published *programme*. Doubtless, there were some few things which, if they had to be done again, might be done more expertly; and there were some inconveniences by which patience was tried, which experience would avoid—but, on the whole, we think much credit and gratitude to be due to the Committee for the admirable and substantially successful manner in which they discharged the difficult duty they had undertaken.

Our readers will not, perhaps, be ill-pleased if we preface the report of the deliberations of the Congress, by a slight and hasty sketch of

THE JOURNEY.

The London-bridge station of the South Eastern Railway Company, presented, on the afternoon of Monday, the 19th inst., an extraordinary scene of animation and bustle. The spacious area in front of the station was choked up with vehicles of every variety, which, as four o'clock, the appointed hour of departure, drew near, poured in in numbers quite bewildering. An expression of earnestness and anxiety marked the countenances of most of the intended travellers, as they jostled and crowded together, baggage in hand, to obtain their tickets to Cologne. Some little delay was caused by the exhaustion of first-class tickets, the great majority of the party having, contrary to expectation, preferred to travel by that class. A train of 25 carriages was, at length, made up, and filled by between four and five hundred persons, and the afternoon express having been previously despatched, the party cleared the station a little before five o'clock. It was nearly nine before they reached Dover, where the powerful steamer "the Lord Warden" was in waiting to receive the entire company on board. The night was beautifully fine—the moon, near her full, shone brightly—but the high wind which had prevailed during the preceding four and twenty hours had not sufficiently abated its strength to permit any hope of a smooth passage across the Straits. If any, unused to the manners of "the deceitful sea," had flattered themselves with the expectation of a quiet run across to Calais, they were very speedily disenchanted of the delusion. As the boat made her way out of Dover harbour, three cheers were given by those on board, which were heartily responded to by the crowd assembled on the pier to watch their departure. But this interchange of sympathy could scarcely be said to be over, before the roll of the steamer gave significant warning that for many on board a trying voyage had commenced. The sea ran high. Fearful, for landsmen, were the lurches of the noble craft as she sped on to her destination. In too great plenty, there were all the ordinary incidents of a rough passage, which, however, we prefer to forget. It is enough to say, that very many stepped on to the quay at Calais about eleven

o'clock, with countenances so pallid, and dress so damp and disarranged, that it was impossible to mistake the fact that the pleasures of the trip had been considerably dashed with temporary suffering. The boat steamed up to the quay which fronts the station of the *Chemin-de-fer du Nord*, where supper was laid out in several rooms for the entire company. To the credit of the French authorities it should be mentioned—and the same remark applies to those of Belgium and Prussia—that they had courteously consented to let all the delegates proceed without passports, and their luggage without Custom-house search. Still it was nearly half-past one o'clock in the morning before the train left Calais. We shall not weary our readers with a minute description of the route through Lille, Ghent, Malines, Liege, Verviers, and Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. It may be found in almost any continental guide-book. From Calais to Liege there is scarcely to be met with a perceptible undulation of surface. The whole country through which the rail passes is flat. In Belgium it is carefully cultivated in small plots, exhibiting a cheering but monotonous illustration of rural industry diversified by no pictures of rural beauty. Stiff lines of poplars and willow pollards, however useful as a supply of fire-wood, are not by any means pleasing to the eye—and these, scantily scattered over the surface of the land, are almost the only trees to be seen. At Liege there is an abrupt change from level formality to highly picturesque scenery. Thence, all along the valley of the Meuse to Verviers, a succession of pleasing views, placidly beautiful in character, were enjoyed all the more thoroughly as exhibiting so striking a contrast to all the preceding portion of the journey through France and Belgium. At Verviers the company found a *déjeuner à la fourchette* laid out for them on tables running up the entire length of the platform at the station. As it was after two o'clock, and nothing adequate to stay the appetites of near five hundred people could be obtained before their arrival at Verviers, the sight of this provision for the supply of their now clamorous wants, was not a little cheering. Many of the inhabitants of the place had assembled to witness "the feed;" and, sooth to say, we fear our countrymen did not commend themselves, on the occasion, to the gazing eyes of their Belgian brethren. They had been travelling from five o'clock the previous evening. They had secured nothing but a snatch of not very palatable food at Malines since leaving Calais—and, certainly, Great Britain could not but be somewhat disadvantageously represented by some hundreds of dusty, weary, and hungry travellers, with a seasonable repast full in view. The meal was soon despatched—the party again set forward—and, after two or three tedious delays, arising from the necessity of waiting the arrival of some train before quitting the station, Cologne was safely reached between nine and ten o'clock. Then ensued a scene of confusion such as we have seldom witnessed. The authorities had hit upon a mode of delivering up his luggage to each party, which made the operation excessively trying to the patience of jaded travellers. An hour and a half elapsed before each had got his own, and, we believe, in some instances, the task was abandoned in despair till "daylight should appear."

Very early on the following morning two large steam-boats had got all in readiness to take the company up the Rhine as far as Biebrich—a run, against a rapid stream, not accomplished in less than thirteen hours. Weather favoured the expedition. The morning was calm but not cloudless, and the day to its close was fine without being oppressive. The portion of the far-famed river to be traversed includes all the scenes which have given that noble river its goodly reputation. The first, and longest, half of the day's voyage disappointed most. The Seven Mountains, unquestionably picturesque as they are, and associated with many historical and legendary passages of great interest, might be equalled by several English views, and eclipsed by not a few Scotch ones—so that, when Coblenz was reached at one o'clock, we question if there were any who could boast of having felt the enthusiasm they had previously anticipated. Indeed, the opinion prevailed pretty extensively, that the Rhine must have been chiefly indebted for its reputation with English travellers to its distance from home, and the fact that it is a foreign stream. After leaving Coblenz, however, this opinion began to waver. A rapid succession of exquisite pictures, each exhibiting some point of contrast with the preceding one, gradually produced an impression, that there was something unique in the scenery of the Rhine

after all—and when, hour after hour, the variety continued, and mountain, river, wood, vineyard, castle, and town, were seen in almost every conceivable combination, enthusiasm came without the necessity of calling for it. In the judgment and to the taste of all, the Rhine had more than vindicated its reputation. The voyage was a most fitting introduction to a Peace Congress. Smiling industry, and grim but ruined violence, showed themselves in numberless aspects side by side—and if any one wished for illustrations of the evils which war carries in its train, they had them here in great abundance. It is pleasing to reflect that whilst old fortresses are tumbling into decay, earth is yielding increasing produce to the hands of peaceful diligence—and it is hoped that the fact does but symbolize the future when all the implements of the warrior shall be laid aside as useless, and human skill, energy, and perseverance, shall be exclusively consecrated to ends in which man all over the world may unfeignedly rejoice. A special train conveyed the party from Biebrich to Frankfort, which was safely reached about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.

Before 10 o'clock on the following morning, most of the delegates were wending their way through the streets of Frankfort, towards

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

the public edifice which the Senate, with a liberality which may be imitated with advantage by ruling powers nearer home, had placed at the disposal of the Committee for the use of the Peace Congress. This noble building, strikingly adapted to the purposes of a deliberative assembly, is associated in the minds of all who have glanced at the German politics of the last two or three years, with the proceedings of the German Parliament in their unsuccessful attempt to restore unity and nationality to the German people. Here the representatives of the several German States were wont to meet day by day, and here, after arduous labour and protracted discussion, they framed the constitution, the main object of which has utterly failed for the present. And hither, with emotions of indescribable interest, the friends of universal peace—advocates for the substitution of reason for force, of discussion for violence, of parliaments for armies—were now going up. Their attention was arrested, on reaching the Platz in which the church is situated, by gratifying proofs of the interest excited in the minds of the Frankfort people by the occasion. Numerous groups, amounting in the whole to some hundreds of people, stood round the doors, or were scattered over the Platz, watching with curiosity the ingress and egress of the delegates, and exchanging thoughts, perhaps for the first time, on the feasibility of bringing about what has been aptly designated "an organized peace" among the nations. And here, it may be as well to state once for all, that the Congress was very far from being regarded by the inhabitants of Frankfort with apathy or contempt. For local reasons of a prudential nature, the German committee had made arrangements, to which they rigidly adhered, for the admission of visitors, which entailed upon those who wished to be present at the successive sittings of the Congress considerable trouble. In England, probably, the effect would have been to keep the galleries nearly empty. In Frankfort such was not the case. The spacious gallery of the noble edifice, the interior of which we shall presently describe, presented a most imposing appearance. Before the close of the sittings it exhibited a compact body of well-dressed men, who listened to all that was said with singular earnestness, and who maintained throughout the most admirable decorum; whilst, in the body of the building, an outer belt of seats, capable of accommodating several hundreds, was filled by ladies, principally German. Although the discussions were carried on in three different languages, we could discern no symptoms of listlessness in the auditors. There was no moving to and fro—no noise—no evidence of vacancy—but an air of intelligent and eager, oftentimes gratified, curiosity, reigned from beginning to end. That the object had won the sympathies of all present it would be childish to suppose—but that its merits were deemed worthy of respectful attention and examination, was proved by the whole bearing of the numerous body of spectators. Under auspicious omens, to say the least, were the seeds of truth sown at Frankfort. Even as regards the inhabitants of that city alone, the Congress was not only not a failure, but an agency the moral power of which was felt and recognised. But it is time we introduced our readers to the interior of St. Paul's church. It is a circular edifice of large dimensions, capable of seating, without discomfort, from two to three

housand persons. From the tribune, which occupies the place of the former pulpit, radiate three aisles, the benches extending from each of which, on either hand, are circularly arranged. A deep and lofty gallery, supported by twenty marble columns, goes completely round the building. The decorations are very tasteful. Between the green window-curtains, delicate buff hangings, gathered up into rosettes, relieve the monotony which characterises any considerable extent of blank wall. Over each window, above the gallery, draped with the German tricolor (black, red, and gold) is placed the national flag of Germany; and behind the tribune are hangings of crimson cloth, edged with fringe of black and gold, exhibiting in the centre the arms of Prussia, and surmounted by three tricolored flags, immediately over which is a painting of a female bearing the national flag in her left hand, and in her right, a sword and a sprig. The general expression of the architecture is that of strength and elegance combined—gravity, but not dissociated from cheerfulness. When we entered it, the church was already nearly filled; and before the close of the first day's sittings, and still more so on the succeeding days, presented from the neighbourhood of the tribune a most animating and imposing *coup d'œil*. We pass on now to give a brief account of

THE FIRST DAY'S SITTINGS.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the President of the Congress, M. Jaup, lately Prime Minister of Hesse Darmstadt, took the chair. On the benches more immediately surrounding him might be distinguished the following gentlemen of note:—M. Bonnet, Pastor of the Reformed Church at Frankfort; M. Cormenin, Deputy of the National Assembly, Paris; M. Emile de Girardin, Deputy of the National Assembly and editor of *La Presse*, Paris; M. Visschers, President of the Congress at Brussels, 1848; Dr. Varentrapp, M.D., Frankfort; Dr. Spiess, M.D., Frankfort; Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; Elihu Burritt, Esq.; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Hall, Professor in Amherst College, U.S.; Dr. Cleveland, Professor in Philadelphia, U.S.; and among the delegates present we may mention the following from America, in addition to those already mentioned:—From Massachusetts—Rev. Mark Trafton, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Mr. Sargent, and John Tappan, Esq.; Maine—Rev. David Thurston; New Hampshire—Hon. John Prentiss; Connecticut—Rev. G. W. Pennington; New York—G. Williams, Esq., Henry Garnet, Esq.; Pennsylvania—Samuel Sartam, Esq.; Kentucky—W. H. G. Butler, Esq.; Patrick Jayes, Esq.; Missouri—Rev. Dr. Bullard, — Scott, Esq.; Illinois—Z. Eastman, Esq.; Indiana—A.R. Forsyth, Esq.; Michigan—W. H. B. Dowling, Esq., and L. S. Jacoby, Esq., deputed by the American Peace Society; and from Great Britain, besides the celebrated men whose names we have given—Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; G. W. Harrison, Esq., late Mayor of Wakefield; Rev. Dr. Dick; J. W. Smith, Esq., deputed by the Town Council of Sheffield; J. Wilson, Esq., from the Town Council of Leeds; Sir Ralph Pendellberry (Stockport); John Thomas Springthorpe, Esq., late High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire; Rev. John Burnet; Dr. Lee (Hartwell); &c. &c.

We have alluded above to the interest excited in Frankfort by this novel assembly, as shown in the crowded attendance of its citizens; and we further learn from the local press that up to the evening preceding its session, more than 2,000 visitors' tickets were issued, and that these were by no means equal to the demand. On each day the Congress met at 10 a.m., and adjourned at 3 p.m., with the exception of the last sitting, which was protracted till nearly 5 o'clock. The number of German delegates present was about eighty; a considerable proportion of whom were from Frankfort. The prevalence of three different languages gave a novelty to the proceedings, and bespoke the cosmopolitan character of the Congress.

Having in another place furnished an ample report of the proceedings, we shall, in these few unconnected remarks, notice those points only which appear to us deserving of special attention. In conformity with precedent, we commence with a few words relative to the gentleman who occupied the post of President of the Congress during its sittings.

Herr Jaup is distinguished both in the political and literary world. Besides being the author of some works which occupy no mean position in German literature, he has filled the distinguished post of Prime Minister of Hesse Darmstadt. He occupied this eminent position for about six months after the revolutionary upturning of 1848, when Liberalism was for the time in the ascendant. When the Duke retired from the new German Bund, Herr Jaup also retired from

office rather than sanction the reactionary policy of his sovereign. He is about eighty years of age, but not wanting in vigour. His expansive forehead, sharp features, and keen eye, glancing beneath a dark eyebrow, mark him as a person of no ordinary stamp. With but few of the characteristics of German features, he might be almost taken for a hard-worked English professor, or Welsh divine. Without the vivacity and energy of Victor Hugo, the President of the Paris Congress, he discharged the duties of his position with ease, and to the perfect satisfaction of the assembly. Happily nothing occurred during the three days proceedings to render his position a very trying one, or to call forth any extraordinary exercise of authority or energy. From first to last order and good temper marked the proceedings, and made his task easy and pleasant. This result may be, to a great extent, attributed to the judicious arrangement of referring all debatable questions to a committee prior to their introduction to the Congress. Herr Jaup's opening address was dignified, sententious, and brief, evincing a thorough mastery of the peace question in all its bearings. It may be mentioned that originally Baron Humboldt, the great philosopher and traveller, was invited to occupy the post of President, but that his advanced age prevented his acceptance of the honour. He, however, expressed his cordial sympathy with the movement, and promised to write a letter to the Congress on the subject, which, from some unexplained cause, did not arrive.

Very appropriately Mr. Burnet was called upon to introduce the business of the session, and the manner in which he was received by the English delegates was a pretty plain indication that his popularity has not decreased with the lapse of time. There are few of our public men whose appearance before an audience of his countrymen is hailed with such unmixed satisfaction as this tried and willing veteran in the advocacy of every onward movement of society. Whatever great public question—whether of humanity, politics, or religion—has been uppermost during the last quarter of a century, Mr. Burnet has been found in its van, bearing the brunt of hostile assaults, disarming enemies and encouraging timid friends, by his uniform good humour, untiring energy, and strict adherence to principle. It can be said of him, and of few others besides him, that, throughout a long public career, he has been guilty neither of backsliding nor inconsistency, and that he is equally ready to pioneer the way at the head of a "forlorn hope" or to serve in the ranks—to conciliate titled opponents, control the excitement of a public meeting, or, with masculine good sense, ready wit, and timely appeal, to uproot prejudice or dispel indifference. The "thunders of applause" which greeted his appearance in the tribune was the spontaneous homage of Englishmen to the consistent champion of truth and progress. His hearty good temper and easy confidence seemed to have the reserve of the assembly, to open the hearts of all, and knit them together in the bonds of fraternal sympathy.

The plan of proceedings differed slightly from that which obtained at the Paris Congress. On that occasion various elaborate papers were read, which gave somewhat of a formal air to its deliberations. At Frankfort, set discourses were discarded, and speeches only allowed—a plan which gave it a more sustained and varied interest.

The most prominent foreign speakers on the first day were Pastor Bonnet; M. Cormenin, M. Girardin, and M. Visschers.

Pastor Bonnet is a popular minister of the French Reformed Church in Frankfort, and is widely esteemed as an eloquent preacher and a zealous minister of the Gospel. His influence throughout the district is great, and was freely employed in aiding the deputation from the committee in completing their arrangement for the meeting. It may here be remarked that the inhabitants of Frankfort are, for the most part, Protestants of the Lutheran persuasion. Out of a population of some 60,000, not more than 10,000 are Catholics.

M. Cormenin is a member of the French Legislative Assembly, and was formerly a Councillor of State. As a public writer, under the pseudonym of "Timon," his reputation as a literary man has spread far beyond the limits of his native country. His sketches of the living orators of France and other well-known works abound in graphic description and caustic satire. His grasp of mind and lively epigrammatic style have secured him a foremost place amongst the political writers of the day. Few of his contemporaries obtain so ready a hearing with the French nation. With three such literary giants to aid the cause of peace as MM. Victor Hugo, Cormenin, and Girardin, it will be strange indeed if the war-spirit of our French neighbours does not become considerably modified, if not entirely eradicated. Such men, through the medium of the press, have it in their power to produce an effect upon the national mind of France, which it would require the agency of an organized agitation to accomplish in England.

With the position and characteristic qualities of M. Emile Girardin our readers are already familiar. His rare talents, untiring energy, and fearless intrepidity, have been during the last year perseveringly employed

in the advocacy of the peace question. In the columns of his widely-circulated organ, *La Presse*, article after article has appeared in illustration of the impolicy, extravagance, and folly, of maintaining standing armies, and especially of the evils of forced military service. The results of his labours have yet to be seen; but the attentive observer of recent events in French history can scarcely have failed to notice indications, here and there, of the prevalence of more enlightened sentiments than have hitherto prevailed on this question. It is a new thing in French history to find the Republican party, of which M. Girardin is one of the most distinguished leaders, foremost in avowing their friendship for England, and in deprecating international rivalry. During the Greek squabble, they evinced a moderation and good sense which we were scarcely prepared to expect. M. Girardin appeared to take great interest in the proceedings of the Congress, and made several short speeches—remarkable for their point and force. His reception on the first day was very enthusiastic; and will, we hope, encourage him to persevere in the advocacy of those common-sense principles to which he has lately given so much attention—in the advocacy of which he has braved so much obloquy. As a member of the Legislative Assembly, he has increased facilities for bringing his talents to bear in enlightening his countrymen.

Amongst the most active and persevering friends of the Peace cause, is M. Visschers, of Brussels, whose influence has been eminently successful in promoting its interests in his own country. This gentleman accompanied the deputation from the Committee in their tour through Northern Germany at his own expense, and has worked hard in maturing the preliminary arrangements for the Congress. His exertions during the Congress of Brussels, and his subsequent attendance at several public meetings in England, will not soon be forgotten. Belgium is unquestionably one of the most forward countries in Europe in the peace cause. Several of its most distinguished statesmen and literary men are enlisted on its side. In a recent number of the *Herald of Peace*, Mr. Richard, the indefatigable Secretary of the Congress Committee, thus speaks of the state of the question in that country—once "the cock-pit of Europe":—"We have reason to believe that public opinion is making rapid progress on this subject in Belgium; as a proof of which it was mentioned to us, that in the last session of the Chambers, the motion that was made for a large reduction of the army, and which was supported by M. de Perceval in a very able speech, was sustained by the votes of 37 members out of 108. Soon after there was a new election, and *every one of those who voted for that motion was re-elected*—M. de Perceval coming in for his department at the head of the poll. He is a very able and courageous man, from whom much may be expected for the cause of peace." This gentleman was unavoidably prevented from being present at the Frankfort meeting. M. Visschers, in the course of his sensible and judicious speech, made a happy allusion to the settlement of the civil war in the Netherlands by a Congress as an example of the practicability of such methods of ending international disputes.

Two American delegates took part in the first day's proceedings—the Rev. H. Garnet, a minister of colour, whose very hearty reception was a proof that the sympathies of the audience were not bounded by the colour of a man's skin; and Professor Cleveland, of New York, who, in lieu of a speech, read an eloquent address to the Congress from the Committee of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cobden and General Haynau—strange conjunction of names!—were the heroes of the first day's proceedings. Soon after the opening of the Congress, it was whispered about amongst a select few that no less a person than the great butcher of the Hungarian patriots, and the would-be military dictator of that unhappy country, had appeared, unbidden, within the walls of St. Paul's church, and was looking down from the elevated gallery upon the (to him) strange assemblage beneath. Ever and anon, the finger of the better-informed were raised to satisfy the eager curiosity of those around them. Yes! There, indeed, sat Haynau himself—grim and forbidding in aspect. It was as if Mars himself—the personification of war—had left the region of fabulous Olympus and come down to see this new sect that was "turning the world upside down," and "putting his craft in danger." What a strange spectacle to a man whose life has been spent in the battle field—and to whom scenes of carnage and death were far more familiar than the peaceful strife of free discussion! There stood, face to face, within a few yards of each other, not by arrangement, but by accident, the representatives of two opposing principles. Two months ago, the most romantic dreamer could not have imagined so strange a conjunction—Cobden the friend of humanity—Haynau its merciless defacer. The appearance of Mr. Cobden in the tribune excited not a little curiosity amongst those who were initiated in the secret. Would he venture to beard the disgraced but once powerful general—whose atrocities were, only a twelvemonth since, at the Paris Congress, the special object of his indignant denunciation?

In his allusions to the "presence" in which he spoke, Mr. Cobden maintained his character for moral courage and tact. After an able exposition of the common-sense view of arbitration and its practicability, he referred to the signs of progress around them: "At the last peace meeting which I attended I was seated side by side with General Klispka; now I am shoulder to shoulder with General Haynau. Now I think, when I see the two leading Generals of the age, who were opposed to each other, coming to such meetings as these, there can be no doubt as to the progress we are making. I wish not to say anything of General Haynau—I accept his presence as an indication that our principles begin to arrest attention." This happy and delicate allusion to the Austrian General, although not fully understood by all his auditors, was received with curiosity and expressive silence.

Mr. Cobden's speech closed the first day's proceedings; and shortly after the enthusiasm of the audience had expended itself, the delegates and visitors were passing from St. Paul's Church beneath the wondering gaze of hundreds of the good citizens of Frankfort.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

Friday ushered in one of those warm, bright, truly continental days which are apt to make the English traveller grumble at the fickleness of his own climate. The rays of the sun streaming through the lofty windows of St. Paul's Church added not a little to the imposing appearance of its interior when the Congress re-assembled at the appointed hour. The chief part of the sitting was engrossed by foreigners—we ought rather to say, by other than Englishmen. The latter portion of the audience were, however, patient listeners, and evidently gathered from the expression of the countenance and the eloquence of motion a good deal which they could not interpret in language. The throng of smiling faces forming the outer circle of the delegates, and the crowded galleries, bespoke the undiminished interest of the citizens of Frankfort in the novel assembly—novel in many respects to them; not the least so in the orderly character of the proceedings, and moderation of those who bore a part in it as compared with the undeliberative characteristics of the assembly which had previously occupied its benches.

A list of new adhesions from various parts of Germany, and a spirit-stirring letter from the Abbé Duguerry, who took so prominent and honourable a part in the Paris Congress, formed a fitting introduction to the more immediate business of the sitting.

The third resolution, condemnatory of standing armaments, afforded Mr. Hindley, M.P., a fitting opportunity for detailing the results of his recent observations of the cruelty of the war system in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, for enlarging upon the blessings of universal brotherhood, and for some apt allusions to the strength of a cause which could bring together, in a building consecrated to German nationality, people of different races, language, and opinions, to show their aspiration after a union which should embrace the whole world.

Herr Stein, a Jewish Rabbi, a distinguished citizen of Frankfort, and M. Garnier, the active secretary of the French committee, Professor of Political Economy, and compiler of the published report of the Paris Congress, followed in short and sententious speeches. The former is a fluent speaker, and made one or two happy hits. The latter dwelt with much effect upon the demoralizing influence of "the pomp and circumstances of war" upon the rising generation.

The Rev. Dr. Buller, of Missouri, declared himself amply compensated for the long journey he had taken, by the results of the Congress. He had travelled 18,000 miles over his own country, and had never seen the need of a standing army. The meeting was subsequently addressed by two other American speakers, Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, and the Rev. T. B. Hall, of Rhode Island.

On the appearance of Mr. George Dawson, of Birmingham—a gentleman whose talents and peculiarities, both of style and appearance, are too well known to our readers to require a word of explanation—the somewhat flagging interest of the meeting seemed revived. His speech was brief, pointed, racy, and in good taste. His allusions to Guttenburg, the inventor of printing, born within a few miles of Frankfort—to the influence which that invention was exerting upon the nations—to the taxable nature of Englishmen—to the demoralization of the barrack system—to what soldiers, trained as they were to war, might be "organized" to accomplish—to the sham system of diplomacy—and his elaboration of Carlyle's idea of turning soldiers into labourers, and sending them, spade on shoulder, to subdue the bogs of Ireland—were points which told with much effect upon his auditors, and elicited their hearty applause. His picturesque and graphic style of oratory formed a happy contrast to the matter-of-fact and somewhat prosy addresses of some who preceded him.

After the short interval of ten minutes, which was each day allotted for refreshment, had elapsed, Mr. Cobden again ascended the tribune, and delivered one of

his happiest speeches—abounding in point and sarcasm, and throwing a flood of light upon a question on which it might have been thought little new could be said. He made a happy comparison between the Indians of the forest and civilized nations—the former burying the hatchet in a time of peace—the latter maintaining an armed truce. Perhaps the most forcible part of his speech was that referring to the pamphlet, by Baron Reden, the most distinguished statistical writer of Germany, who had addressed a pamphlet to the Peace Congress, on the subject of war, which, although combating their views, contained some telling facts in their favour. If their meeting, he said, had done nothing else than provoke this pamphlet, from so eminent a man, it would have been worth all the labour they had expended on it. Altogether, this speech of Mr. Cobden's may be said to bristle with unanswerable arguments. In his hands our present warlike system was made to assume so monstrous and preposterous a character, that one feels astonished that it can be suffered to exist. We have no doubt that it will produce a powerful effect upon the German nation.

The succeeding resolution, condemnatory of war-loans, was most ably supported by M. Drucker, a banker of Amsterdam—a city second only to London in the aid afforded by its merchants, by means of loans, to the great military powers of Europe.

THIRD DAY'S SITTING.

On Saturday the weather underwent an unfavourable change, and long ere the time for the re-assembling of the Congress, the rain came down in one continuous stream. This circumstance seemed to have little effect upon the curious, who gathered in considerable numbers around the outside of the place of meeting—still less did it damp the ardour of the delegates, who assembled in undiminished numbers and with increased enthusiasm within. As at Paris, the last day of the Congress was by far the most interesting.

The noteworthy incidents of the day were many and interesting. Passing over the letter of the Archbishop of Paris, we may remark, that the assembly received an unexpected addition, in the person of Professor Liebig, the eminent chemist, who, although diffident of his oratorical powers, came to testify by his presence his sympathy with the peace cause. The Professor is in the prime of life, and possesses a handsome and engaging countenance, lit up with intelligence. His appearance is less heavy and dull than that of almost any German we have seen. The first speaker was Mr. Copway, the converted Indian chief, whose appearance was both striking and interesting. His dark complexion, long black hair, novel costume, and peculiar style of address, compelled one to credit his opening statement, that fifteen or sixteen years ago, he was roaming in a savage state the wild forests of America. Strange metamorphosis! Surely when we are the witnesses of such changes, we need not despair of the conversion of civilized Europe to the principles of universal brotherhood. Mr. Copway spoke in picturesque broken English, abounding in metaphors and illustrations drawn from nature. His speech, although somewhat too long, contained many good points, and made the hearer regret the obstruction which is offered to the flow of ideas by the necessity of clothing them in fitting language. When at its close he slowly drew forth the calumet of peace, which he had been charged by his Indian brethren to present to the Congress, and placed it in the hands of the Chairman, the enthusiasm of the audience burst forth in a volley of cheers which were once and again renewed.

A still more significant, if not so exciting an incident, was the appearance of Dr. Bodenstedt, of Berlin, one of the most eminent literary characters of Germany, a hearty friend of the peace cause, and a distinguished member of the Constitutional party. This gentleman arrived only on the morning of the meeting from that city, charged with an important mission. A meeting of the leading members of that party was held before he left, at which Professor Grimm, the two envoys from the Schleswig-Holstein government, and other eminent Germans, were present, by whom he was charged with a written message to the Congress, to the effect that that State would be willing to submit the dispute between itself and Denmark to the arbitration of a committee appointed by that assembly. The Committee, with the expression of the high sense they entertained of the compliment thus paid to them, felt compelled to decline bringing the matter before the Congress. M. Bodenstedt, however, was permitted to explain his mission to the Congress in a sensible and judicious English speech, in which he said that he reluctantly submitted to the decision of the Committee, which would, however, create great disappointment amongst the Constitutional party in Germany. Mr. Cobden, in fitting terms, explained how impossible it was for the Congress to accept the offer of the Berlin meeting, unless Denmark were also to invite their arbitration in the matter, and took the opportunity of expressing, on the part of the meeting, their sympathy with Germany in the cause of constitutional freedom, and of assuring their German friends that the people of England entertained nothing but feelings of good-will and esteem for their German brethren. Thus ended this singular episode in the proceedings of the Congress.

After brief, but pointed speeches from Dr. Veil and Dr. Creizenach, of Frankfort, Mr. Miall addressed the meeting in a short and pithy address, which was very well received. Dr. Madonno, Professor in the College of Casale, Piedmont, followed in support of the last resolution, asserting the non-intervention principle, in an address delivered in the Italian language, and was ably seconded by Mr. Cobden.

The last of the prepared resolutions of the Congress called Elihu Burritt to the tribune, and at his appearance, applause again and again renewed, burst forth from every part of the vast building, and was succeeded by a death-like stillness as the orator, with eyes fixed aloft, and in clear, measured tones, developed, and endeavoured to show the feasibility of, the plan which has absorbed so much of his thoughts and energies. To almost all present, the scene was one of unique interest. The great apostle of universal brotherhood, rapt in the great scheme before him, seemed insensible to all outward influence, and hastened away from the present to the grand future which his poetic mind has already brought into life. He seemed to realize the sentiment applied to Shakespeare, that he first exhausted old worlds, and then imagined new. Mr. Burritt, like all the exponents of great truths, is regarded by men of a "practical" character as a dreamy enthusiast; but let any man, sober-minded as he may be, sit down and estimate what he has already accomplished, and he will not only confess that there is "method in his madness," but that many a Utopia has acquired a local habitation and a name through his untiring activity and simple earnestness of purpose. As he descended from the tribune, he must have felt, although not discouraged by the thought that he had come down from the bright world whither he had been soaring, that while mountains of difficulties and obstacles were yet to be hewn down before this earth could be lifted up to the region of his hopes, the hearty greetings of the hundreds of friends around him was a pledge that he would not labour alone.

M. A. Coquerel, the active and eloquent son of the celebrated minister of the Oratoire in Paris, as well as his father's coadjutor, elicited much applause by a spirit-stirring address. To him succeeded various speakers—the time of the meeting fast expiring—conspicuous amongst whom was the Rev. Mr. Chaplin, of New York, who, by masculine eloquence, ready utterance, and apt imagery, fairly carried the audience away with him. He is decidedly the most effective American speaker it has been our lot hear.

A resolution directed against duelling, was then adopted by the meeting, and inevitably recalled recollections to M. Fransque Bouvet, who, although one of the most active and honest friends of the peace movement in Paris, allowed himself some months ago to be so far carried away by passion as to have recourse to this barbarous method of avenging his honour.

"Honour to whom honour is due"—the last stage of the Congress had now arrived by the proposal of votes of thanks to those who had highly earned them. The first of these resolutions called up Mr. Richard, for whose untiring labours in the peace question the audience evinced their sense by a most hearty reception. His truly earnest and eloquent address went right home to the hearts of his hearers, and raised the enthusiasm of the meeting to its height. Often as we have heard his eloquent voice, we never heard it to so great an advantage as on the present occasion. Most of the delegates must have had vivid recollection of the fearful inroads which his zeal at Paris made upon the health of their active secretary, and seeing him now before them in the full vigour of his bodily and mental powers, have given expression, by their cheers, to the quotation from Shakespeare—

"Shadows avant! Richard's himself again!" Nor were the Congress unmindful of the claims of another, but retiring member of the Committee upon the gratitude of themselves and of the friends of peace generally, for no sooner had Mr. Joseph Sturge risen to propose that the proceedings of the assembly should be published in the German language, and tendered their German friends a cordial invitation to next year's meeting, than spontaneous and hearty cheering greeted him from all parts of the building. Then followed a succession of short speeches, short resolutions, and prolonged cheers. Volley after volley of enthusiastic hurrahs, in which Germans, French, and British voices blended in happy unison, was fired off under the direction of General Cobden, and made the walls of St. Paul's Church ring again. A stretch of imagination might almost lead to the belief that this united expression of fraternal unity was wafted on the wings of the wind over the city of Vienna, for we are informed on credible authority that a telegraphic message was sent from the Imperial Government to the authorities of Frankfort, ordering them in no gentle terms to turn the Peace Congress out of doors, after the Cromwellian fashion, and lock them. It seems that the Imperial mandate arrived too late. The Congress is dissolved, or rather adjourned. Happily the seeds of truth which it has scattered abroad over Germany, let us hope to germinate and yield fruit at no distant date, are beyond the power of the Austrian Caesar to arrest. They will do their work in spite of the veto of princes and generals. As

an illustration of the manner in which the sublime and the ridiculous sometimes come together, it may be mentioned, that scarcely had the tempest of applause subsided, than a member of the Congress mounted the tribune and inquired after a missing trunk which some ill-fated traveller had been unfortunate enough to lose.

FIRST DAY'S SITTINGS.

The formal business of opening the Congress having been consummated,

The PRESIDENT commenced by saying, that he accepted with thankfulness the invitation given to him to preside over such an important assembly. In doing so, he would, in the name of his countrymen, welcome them all to attend the first Peace Congress held on the soil of Germany [applause]. Hitherto, Germany had not taken a very active part in this great movement; but the presence of that large assembly proved that it was beginning to feel a deep interest in the question [applause]. He then detailed shortly the history of this movement, from its first origin in England and America, and alluded to the congresses which had been held in Brussels and Paris, and to the present gathering in the ancient city of Frankfort. Many men, he continued, regarded the great matter to which their attention was about to be drawn as Utopian; but all measures for the progress of the world had been equally received with distrust [applause]. In order to accomplish the ends which they had in view, public opinion must be roused, and made to act upon the governments and the legislatures of the various countries in the world; and public opinion, as the great moving power, must ultimately prevail. He then read the regulations by which it was proposed that the Congress should be governed, and these having been put to the meeting and agreed to, letters were handed in from persons favourable to the objects of the Congress, but unable to attend in person. One was read from M. Victor Hugo, the president of the Congress last year in Paris.

The first resolution to be submitted was then read in German and English, as follows:-

The Congress of the friends of universal peace, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th August, 1850, acknowledges that "recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality, reason, and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures calculated to abolish war;" and the Congress recommends all its members to labour in their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, as well as by other practical methods, to eradicate those hereditary hatreds, and political and commercial prejudices, which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.

The Rev. J. BURNET ascended the tribune to speak to the resolution. He was received with loud applause, and proceeded to say that this was not the thunder of war, but the thunder of peace—a thunder which the most sensitive nerve was always able to bear. Were it the thunder of war, he would rather die amid the blaze of the conflict than lift an arm to give the victory to either party [cheers]. They were assembled, very appropriately, within the walls of the Parliament House of Germany, and to the Municipality of Frankfort were they most deeply indebted [cheers] that there, amid these walls, in a building consecrated to discussion, could they raise the voice and the banner of peace. He would not deign to refer to the different nations who appeared by their representatives in that Congress; for they really belonged to no nation, because they held out the hand of friendship to all [cheers]. Their mission was related to humanity, to the one great family of man, and not to any one branch of that great family to the prejudice of any other branch. The Creator had not made men to fight with one another, for he had not given them instruments to fight with. Tigers had no reason, like man—they had claws to tear one another; but were the gentle teeth of men made to destroy one another, or the neatly finished hands to fight? Reason was given to man, not to invent instruments for the destruction of one another, but to adjust misunderstanding by intelligence and wisdom. In uttering such truths, however, they were taunted with being only well-meaning enthusiasts. They were admitted to be well-meaning [a laugh]. No one pretended that war was well—that murder or bloodshed was a good thing. Those who called them enthusiasts did not stop to inquire into the meaning of the word. Enthusiasm was a restless state of mind, preventing the harmonious action of the faculties of our nature. The battle-field was, therefore, the scene of enthusiasm [cheers]. It was the rage of passion, instead of the harmonious development of the mind—a mad, feverish contention. But the assembly he addressed betrayed no symptoms of such a disorder. All the minds before him appeared calm and composed, but at the same time determined to go on until they had given out to the whole world the great doctrine that nations should not fall upon one another with the sword, but adjust their disputes by arbitration [applause]. It was for the accomplishment of this great object that the Congress had been called together, and he showed the impolicy of mixing up the question with political considerations. They had no right to meddle with the agitations of Germany, or seek to settle the politics of Europe; but they came together to submit considerations for universal peace and good will throughout the world; and if for a moment they departed from this great design, well might the Congress be derided

by the public press. They came together to establish reason and judgment among men, not to ask nations to settle their quarrels by a fight. A fight only settled the question as to which party was the strongest. If two men fought, one might knock the other down; but the party who fell could only say, "Reason and justice were on my side, but strength has prevailed" [laughter]. So was it with nations when wild strength was brought into the field. The question as to which nation was the strongest was settled by the collision, but a glance of the eye would have settled this without a bloody field [applause]. But how were the peacemakers of that Congress to gain their end? By going on until all the capitals of Europe heard their voice, and understood their mission, and the cities of America too [applause]—until all ranks of men, aye, even the ranks of the army, were restored to a right state of mind. The school, the pulpit, the platform, and the press, were the machinery for the accomplishment of this mighty purpose, and these were weapons more powerful than cannon. A single round of cheering was better than twenty rounds of cannon, for the cheers came from the human heart [cheers]. He alluded particularly to the power of the press. The press had sometimes spoken against, and sometimes spoken for him; sometimes they mended their speeches, and sometimes they spoiled them; but, altogether, it had done justice to the cause of humanity. In conclusion, he would say that he saw in the very aspect of that assembly, in the character of the house in which they met, in the kind reception received since they left England [loud and prolonged applause]—Ah, those cheers were the expression of English gratitude [continued applause]. No kindness was lost upon England. It was the kind expression of brotherly love, and whilst thanking the German people for such affection, he would take the liberty of thanking them beforehand for what further kindness they anticipated. We accept your bill (said the speaker, turning towards the gallery), and are quite sure of its payment [loud applause].

M. COQUEREL, jun., next addressed the meeting on the objects of the Congress, declaring the importance of the occasion, and was followed by M. BONNET, minister of the French Protestant church in Frankfort.

M. DE CORMENIN, member of the French National Assembly, and formerly Councillor of State, in supporting the resolution, said:—As you kindly permit me to address you on the subject of peace, I should have preferred doing so in the name of the noble and generous nation to which I have the happiness of belonging. Unfortunately this mission has not been committed to me; and while I am addressing this august assembly, I even feel my nationality oozing out, and being fast absorbed into it. We are, in fact, only children of one great family of the human race. We are all brethren. Why shall we not confess, my friends, that the cause of peace, like all other great causes, has most enterprising detractors? They tell us "we are drugged with Utopia-isms; that we are Utopia-ized." The most indulgent amongst them consider us simply as dreamers; but the majority whisper to one another that we are a very remarkable set of fools and maniacs. Now, if by way of reprisals, I chose to allow misanthropy to get the upper hand of me, I would reply, that the most formidable obstacle to the abolition of war exists in the fact that war is an absurdity, and that by some strange fatality, absurdities have, up to the present day, enjoyed the privilege of governing the world. I will, however, content myself with observing, that if peace is a Utopia, so is religion, so is virtue, so is justice, so is love, so is humanity. Therefore, unless we maintain that religion is infinitely below atheism, virtue below vice, justice beneath iniquity, love inferior to hate, I cannot see how it can be maintained that peace is not better than war. But if peace be then better than war, I say that it is rational to force peace to put down war. On the other hand, if war be a necessary evil, as some assert, I in turn maintain that there is an evil even yet more necessary than war—I mean death; and that it is not exacting too much to require that each of us shall, to prevent war, make the smallest of those efforts which every one of us is in the habit of making to escape from death. It must be admitted that, up to the present day, the question we are agitating has remained shut up in the seventh heaven of philosophers and moralists; but I for one—though I think it very well where it is—do not the less believe that the day has come when we must call it down from those heights, and compel it to take up its abode upon more accessible elevations. Let it come down, I say, to the vulgar level of positive and daily interests. Why, up to the present moment, the question of war has been brought only before governments which command it; before legislatures which vote for it; before generals who make it; before commercial men who profit by it; and before poets who chant its praises. The time is come, I think, for it to be brought before the *masses, who pay for it*. The time is come for the *tax-payers*, who are bled for its support, both in body and in purse, to ask one another, whether five hundred millions expended in the purchase of plumes and cannon, is not a rather dear and unprofitable bargain; and, whether they could not, without much difficulty, find some better investment for their money? Ask yourselves this question, my friends, not at the *court* and in the *palace*; not in the *saloon*; not in the *parliament*; not even in *peace congresses*; but ask it often, every day, ask it of the artisan in his workshop; of the peasant in his cottage: I need not tell you

beforehand what their answer will be. After all, who and what are these artizans, and this peasantry—are not they truly the people? are they not really the army?—and may we not say, in this case, that we have the army on our side? If this is so, I mean to assert that in this question of peace and war, it is no trifle to have "the army" with us. One more objection has been frequently made, which we must not retort. It has been said—and for a long time I myself held the same error—that, in order that the nations may win their liberties, they must have *one good war more—a good round one*—and have done with it! The last! Why, history demonstrates that no sooner is one war over, so to speak, than you must immediately begin another to finish it; and that foreign wars serve only to increase the hatred of races, and intensify the brutality of the despotism of the sabre; to rivet upon the limbs of liberty the fetters of domestic oppression. My friends, since I witnessed the fall of the greatest warrior of modern times, and beheld our armies, after they had invaded and ravaged your country, fall back upon the limits of their own, like a tempestuous flood, my illusions in favour of glory have been most completely dispelled; and on my way hither, I turned away my eyes from the battle fields I was obliged to traverse—which have been so many times soaked with the blood of soldiers—men like unto ourselves—and watered with the scalding tears of widows and orphans. In conclusion,—and mind, I do not address you thus, my German brethren, out of mere compliment for your hospitality, but from the bottom of my heart I exclaim,—may those frightful and useless combats which have so often desolated our respective countries never be renewed between us; but if our warlike folks at home will persist in visiting Germany, may they resolve to do so only in their holiday-clothes—nor cross the Rhine except in pleasure-trains! [loud applause].

The Rev. HENRY GARNETT, of New York, a man of colour, was received with considerable applause. He said, the Peace Congress had achieved a great deal, for they had obtained the attention of the world to their proceedings. Though commencing their work in small numbers, they need not despair, for the nature of their objects foreshadowed ultimate success—those objects being peace on earth and goodwill amongst men.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who was received with great cheering, said: I ask for a word—a word that is not French. I see men of the future; and the first thought which presents itself to my mind in looking over this assembly is—I speak in a city within which, but a short time ago, was held a German Diet. Let us now change the word, so that we may change the whole thing—so that we may change the whole of Europe. Let us call this a diet of peace [applause]; and that word we shall find is the solution of all those great political struggles and questions which are now agitating the face of society [applause]. We shall thus be solving, not a problem of the unity of territory, or the unity of politics, or the unity of peculiar interests, but the unity of thought—the unity of all [cheers]. But all this is merely Utopian, say some. It is not so. It may be called so, but it is not so, for practical men are here employed in bringing the matter to an issue. We have among us one man whose sentiments and ideas are, at all events, not Utopian—Richard Cobden [loud cheers]. Are his ideas Utopian? I ask Europe if Richard Cobden is open to this charge. Let us ask who have been regarded in Europe as the conquerors of other days. They are called Alexanders, Fredericks, and Napoleons; but the conquerors of our days are not so named. Their names are Fulton, Watt, Wilberforce, and such like [cheers]. These are the names of our modern conquerors, who now make the tour of the world, and swamp the fame of the others [applause]. The world had its origin in unity—the Creator governs the world by unity, upon one great principle—and all governments must come to it. The Napoleon of Peace, as he was called, once predicted that they were on the eve of a great civil war, not the war of nations, and that civil war different from all which had preceded it; for it was the civil war of ideas. The history of the world, the history of its conquests, may be divided into three periods. The first period was that of passion and despotism; the second, that which involved the unity of states, and which had been solved by America; and the third is the unity of the people, of all peoples, which this Congress meets to promote [applause]. And this great end will be accomplished, not more by lessons from the tribune, not more by the oratory of the pulpit, not more by the education of the people, than by science. The art of printing, additional facilities in the mode of travelling, greater intercourse in trade between nations and countries, and a better understanding of one another, must expedite liberty and justice [cheers]. There cannot be two kinds of justice. There is only one kind of justice for the whole world [cheers]. Depend upon it this great idea must expand—we must expect it to expand. It is a new policy which science is accomplishing. It establishes its victory by bringing peoples together; and the moment is approaching when not only nations, but the whole world, will be united under one idea—universal fraternity [cheers].

The resolution was then put and carried, and the Congress adjourned for refreshment.

On their re-assembling,

The PRESIDENT introduced to the notice of the meeting the second resolution:—

This Congress is of opinion that one of the most effectual means of preserving peace would be for go-

vernments to refer to arbitration all those differences between them which cannot be otherwise amicably settled.

M. VISSCHERS, who was president of the Peace Congress in Brussels in 1848, rose to support the resolution, which he did in a lengthy speech. The time had arrived when the doctrines of peace were advocated in the three principal languages of Europe—the German, the English, and the French; and the day might be looked for when those doctrines would be realized as actual facts.

Herr BECK, of Darmstadt, and Herr MAURER, of Frankfort, also supported the resolution.

M. ÉMILE DE GIRARDIN said: To the principle of composing international disputes by arbitration, it is incessantly objected that an arbitral tribunal could not be formed; it would be extremely difficult to agree upon its composition; the concurrence of many governments and nations would be necessary to form it; and it is very doubtful what would result from its action. But I speak here from experience; I speak as a Frenchman, and I say that it will be possible to solve this question only by the democratic element, and this element is universal suffrage. I would, however, call it national suffrage; for the first belongs only to entire humanity—to the universe; and you, men of all countries, you constitute this arbitral tribunal which must resolve the differences which arise among nations. Let each country, according to its population, send representatives to the arbitral tribunal. France will name a certain number of deputies, and other countries, according to the number of their inhabitants. Thus shall we arrive at the solution of one question relative to the constitution of the court of appeal. Unity is our end. Everywhere people are asking why we may not have postal unity, common coinage, one system of weights and measures, unity of legislation and of justice, for there cannot be two justices. I have always found that by raising and discussing questions, they are rendered far more easy of solution, and, on the other hand, the more questions are depreciated and shirked, the more difficult they become. If the means of arriving at our end do not appear to you as Utopian, then you will admit that we are not far from its attainment.

Professor CLEVELAND, of Philadelphia, read an address from the Peace Convention of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CONDEN, on presenting himself to the assembly, was received with very great cheering. He said:—

It was not my intention to have addressed a word to this Conference to day, having in reserve a few words upon another resolution to-morrow. But the question of arbitration being the subject of discussion, and having taken some part elsewhere in the consideration of that question—[hear, hear]—and some dispute having been raised on the present occasion as to its practicability, I wish just to utter one or two words on the subject [applause]. The resolution we propose to pass at present goes thus far, and no farther: we say to the governments and diplomats of the world—"If you can find no other means of settling your differences, if all your attempted negotiations should have failed, if diplomacy confesses itself to have exhausted all its resources in vain—then we say, in preference to calling in the arbitrage of the sword, we ask you to refer the dispute at issue to some intelligent umpires, who shall settle the matter before them" [applause]. We do not want to interfere with diplomats if they can settle the dispute without referring to us; but we say we are tired and disgusted with the old mode of calling in men with swords by their sides and bayonets over their shoulders to decide such matters, which should be left to reason and justice [loud applause]. Now, we bring the diplomats of the world—the governments of the civilized world—to this issue with us: "Will you have war, or will you have arbitration?" We say—"You tell us you are as much opposed to war as we; you deride us as children running up and down declaiming and preaching mere truisms, sentiments upon which all the world are agreed. Well, then, we say, if we are agreed, will you support our plan to settle those disputes which may be raised between nations, and which your own diplomats have taken in hand to settle themselves?" [applause]. It is done in private life continually. Why, scores and hundreds of British acts of Parliament have been passed requiring that such disputes should be settled by arbitration. The members of our Houses of Parliament do not doubt the possibility of individuals finding the means of subjecting private matters to arbitration; and I say plainly, the principle you find good for individuals in every case, without exception, you will find good for nations [loud cheers] because never let it be forgotten that the intercourse of nations is the intercourse of individuals, that the interests of nations are the interests of individuals in the aggregate [cheers]; and you cannot find a better plan in dealing with nations than that which is found successful in dealing with the intercourse of individuals. I say, it is not necessary we should have a tribunal erected to assert in all cases measures of arbitration, for when you have come to that point (I am now speaking to diplomats), when you cannot settle a dispute, we hold you responsible for referring that dispute to arbitration [cheers]; and if you tell us—you, indeed, whom we pay so well [cheers], whom we pay so largely for your trouble; and I speak now in the name of the people—if you tell us that you cannot find the means of referring the dispute to the arbitration of reasonable individuals that are living in different parts of the world—if you tell us that you cannot find a Humboldt in Germany, a Bancroft in America, or a Lamartine in France [applause], capable of adjusting a dispute which hinges upon a question of etiquette or a matter of a few thousand pounds—if you cannot find means of adjusting such a matter without calling upon us, or after look-

ing about you for arbitrators, I say, make way, gentlemen, for some other diplomats [loud cheering] who will do the work of the nations of the world, for which you are so well paid, in a more workmanlike manner [continued cheering]. I now come, gentlemen, to the practical way of getting our purpose secured—of compelling our Governments to adopt this principle—and I address myself particularly to English and American citizens, because we have by experience found out the practical mode of acting upon Governments and our own [hear, hear]. Find me, in America or England, a few resolute, persevering men of principle, having hold of a principle, and capable of teaching the justice of it, and I will tell them the way they can force their governments to carry out the great principle. When you find your governments coming before you with the details of a dispute which they have raised with some other country, and which has resulted in a blockade, or in something very like a war, then call that government, or their diplomats, to account when they trouble you to settle their accounts by a resort to physical force. Call them to account when they have not settled that matter by arbitration; and if your governments have had occasion to deal with weaker governments than themselves—worse governments which may have applied for arbitration, because you are stronger than they, and may have sought for reason and for justice—if your governments, whether America or England have blockaded the coasts of Portugal, or the coasts of Greece [derisive cheers]—then I say, visit these governments, visit these diplomats, with the greatest amount of displeasure; remove them far from you as an atonement for their mistakes [loud applause]. That is the course I am prepared to take in my country. I ask the American citizens to do the same thing, and I beg to tell them that if they will do their duty in this respect, they will not find fifteen ships of war sent out to Portugal to obtain a debt of six hundred pounds [cheers]. I am referring now to what is past—I must say a word about the future, and take this opportunity of speaking of our enemies, as they may be called, in so far as the war spirit is concerned. They say we are Utopians; but I say, I have seen great progress in public opinion within the last twelve months [hear, hear]. I have seen when a government has made a false step, has refused arbitration, and has striven to oppress a weaker power—I have seen one party over whom the power of custom is greater than reason, back up that government; but at the same time I have seen, with infinite satisfaction, that another party, constrained by a sense of justice, and believing that a new spirit, a new principle, has taken birth in England, have risen up and told us that we should have a jury of nations, one half of them foreigners and the other half of them Englishmen [loud cheers], so that the case may not be prejudiced, or reason overcome; and that we may not assert to ourselves the right of settling our own quarrels by an appeal to force, that the weakness of another state may be overcome [cheers]. Both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, this party has taken up the question; and I say, let us, at all events, establish this principle, whether other nations seek it or not—let us be the first to offer a measure of justice. Can you find anything better? Is there any one here who would prefer war to arbitration? [no, no.] If not, let us offer justice instead of war; and I repeat, if our rulers will not do so, let us repudiate and overthrow that government. I say, we have progress in England; but I must also add, that I have seen progress since mixing with this assembly. Among the visitors to day is a stranger of considerable distinction, whom I little expected to meet at a peace congress; but it shows these principles are making way, even among the heads of military power. The last great meeting I attended in England I found myself side by side with General Klapka, and now I find myself almost shoulder to shoulder with General Haynau [much excitement and cheering]. Now, I really begin to think, when we see the two leading generals who were recently opposed to each other coming to peace meetings and peace congresses—I begin to entertain no doubt that the world is opening its eyes to the justice of our principle. These generals themselves seem not to be perfectly satisfied—whether they are victors or whether they belong to the vanquished—they seem not to be quite satisfied in their own minds of the righteousness of their cause when they attend the congresses of the friends of peace [hear, hear]. Now it is not likely that any of our peace friends will pay a visit to General Haynau in his camp [laughter]. I wish to say nothing which would deter the distinguished leaders of our opponents, as we must call them, from the progress of opinion; but I must say that General Haynau and General Klapka were amongst the last men I thought we should have converted [laughter]. I take this as a sign of progress, of that progress which is safe and sure when founded upon those principles which have been laid down at the meeting to-day, founded upon the common interests and the common humanity of all living men [cheers]. When I came up the Rhine, I saw what you have all seen, where the two great rivers unite their waters, a turbid stream falling down into the brighter blue of the other, resisting for a time the destruction of its distinguishing characteristic. I thought of the progress of the peace principle. Although the different nations of Europe have distinctions of religion and of language, of habit and of instinct, yet, like these rivers, they have all one common origin, and one common destiny, and one common Creator. They therefore tend to one common end, to one common father, to the same ocean of eternity [loud cheers]. Yes, I have no doubt that their ultimate destiny is to unite and mingle in one common stream, and to present themselves before the world in one undistinguishable body [loud and prolonged cheering].

The second resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried by acclamation; after which the meeting adjourned till next morning, at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

The sitting commenced at ten o'clock. M. Garnier read several letters to the meeting, among which was one from the Rev. M. Dugerry, curate of the Madeline at Paris, one of the principal speakers at last year's meeting; and the following from M. Victor Hugo:—

Gentlemen,—I considered it both a duty and a pleasure, this year as well as the last, to take my seat among you at the Peace Congress, which, to my mind, appears to be the holy place of the communion of nations.

The state of my health, injured by the fatigues of much public speaking, compels me to forego that happiness. Between the labours of the session which has just closed, and the probable struggles of the forthcoming one, my medical advisers oblige me to take repose. Nevertheless—and I do not say so for myself alone, but for you also—you, conscientious, persevering, and religious men,—our physical strength may become exhausted; but that which is in us inextinguishable is our devotedness to humanity, our ardour for universal conciliation, our profound faith in that divine legislator, who, when expiring on the cross, dropped from his hands these two laws for futurity.—LIBERTY, the law for man; and PEACE, the law for the nations.

The Peace Congress, toward which the eyes of the whole world are turned, and which the great minds of the day applaud, even now possesses the vitality and the potency of an institution; indeed, it is already an institution. It is the germ of that great convention of the nations, which some day, perhaps soon, will decide peacefully the fate of the world, will dissolve international hatreds, consecrate all nationalities, by attaching them to a superior unity. Above our sad assemblies, struggling amidst the storms of selfish passion, and the tumultuous interests of the present, the Peace Congress shines like the assembly of the future.

Continue, gentlemen, your teaching, which has all the solemnity of the pulpit: every discourse of yours will be a commentary upon the gospel. Yes, you are forming the future: doubt it not. Happy they who will be able to say, "We have seen the last scaffold, and the last of the wars;" for they will also have seen the last of the revolutions.

I address you from the bottom of my heart; or let me say, rather, I renew my adhesion. Receive it as I send it. All, just as we now are, whatever the language we speak, to what nationsoever we belong—German, French, English, Italian, Belgian, European, or American—we are all alike men, we have the same soul, we own the same God, we have one common destiny, and one common future—countrymen on earth; brethren in heaven!

Receive, then, my fraternal regards.

(Signed)

VICTOR HUGO.

Paris, 18th August, 1850.

M. Visschers read a number of letters from Belgium.

Professor Laurent, of Ghent, presented to the Congress, through M. Visschers, a copy of his work on the "History of the Law of Nations and of International Relations," in three volumes; also a number of copies of his essay which gained the prize awarded by the Congress. A great number of letters acknowledged the happy result to be expected from the operations of the body.

The Rev. H. RICHARD, before the assembly proceeded to the order of the day, mentioned that the Baron von Reden had placed a number of copies of his new statistical work on war at the disposal of the Congress.

CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., proposed the first resolution:—

That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another impose intolerable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot, therefore, too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquillity of each state.

The hon. gentleman brought forward a vast body of statistics, with a view to show that war had always contributed to national ruin, for which reason it was necessary to abolish the existing standing armies, the prime cause of war.

The Rev. Rabbi SRABIN, of Frankfort, who was received with general applause, said: I thank God that he has permitted me, the teacher of God's oldest revelation, to live to this day to address this large and honourable Assembly. Could our persecuted fathers rise from their graves and hear the precious word "Peace" they would extend the hand to this union, formed of all the nations of the earth. Now that the ark of thought is come to rest on the top of the Ararat of our time will we send out the dove of peace. Germany may at this moment have no voice to raise for the aim for which we strive, but do not believe on that account that her sympathies are not with us. Germany, whose fields have been so often heaped up with the bloody bodies of her children—Germany cheers you on. A people which arms against itself appears to me like a man who plants himself before a mirror and strikes his own reflection. The standing army is posterior to freedom within and without. Not only government, but also representative assemblies, are called to abolish the policy of an armed peace. Peace, at any price, the cabinets demand. Abolition of standing armies, at any price, is the cry of the people. Let the iron of the hills be no more converted into instruments of murder to divide the people, let it be forged into rails for roads which might connect distant countries. Let it be said of this age as it was of Franklin—"Erit utero fulmen, acceptumque tyrannis"—"from heaven he wrested the lightning, from tyrants the sceptre." Never do I look upon the panting engine on the railway vomiting forth its steam, but I think of the cloudy pillar by day and the fiery pillar by night. I assent the resolution with all my heart.

M. JOSEPH GARNIER, of Paris, exposed the fallacy of the idea that one nation can be enriched by the spoils of another; the welfare of a people required that prosperity should prevail around it; the riches of one nation became, by commerce, the riches of another. One of the causes why wars were tolerated was the character of the education now given to our youth. The educating influences must be diverted from the work of destruction. The children now aaw, on coming from the school where they had been reading of glorious wars, a regiment of soldiers parading through the streets with exciting music, and thus they received lively impressions of military life, as far from the reality of that existence as the latter was prejudicial to the general welfare. The tremendous evils of war ought to be impressed on the young mind as soon as it could receive such impressions. The Scriptures had commanded peace and union, and for that purpose they had met that day to hold out a friendly hand.

(Continued on page 700.)

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Samuel Cowling," "A Thorough Nonconformist," and other Correspondents, will find in our report of the Frankfort Peace Congress a reason and an excuse for delaying explicit notice of their communications.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1850.

SUMMARY.

THE signs of autumn are once more about us. But they seem to us to lack their wonted ruddy, joyous hue. There are to be seen, doubtless, somewhere, yellow fields, and purpling fruit, and merry insect swarms; but to the imprisoned denizens of towns and suburbs, the season is only evident from its sadder omens—the falling leaves, the early dusk, and the chilly evening air. The sky is changeable—seldom bright for a few successive hours; the wind sullen and gusty by fits; and the clouds surcharged with threatening rain. An air of dulness hangs about the city, and invests every one with languor. Now is the time that men long, with the home sickness of children, for country spots and sports—long to cast themselves beneath the shade of patriarchal trees, or nestle all day in a rock-hewn seat o'erhanging the cool sea; or gather, with boyish glee, the first ripe blackberries from the hedge-side. All who can escape from the oar of business do; the rest console themselves by reading (strange law of our nature!) how others are off to the moors or mountains; as the poorest delight in gazing through "the ivory gates of fiction" into the boudoirs and bowers of high life.

The Queen, we are glad to observe, with her husband and children, has set off on her annual excursion to the North, after making a hasty visit to her royal relative, the King of the Belgians. To pass from shore to shore of the German Ocean, spend a night in a foreign port, and return home next day, is a luxury which not kings could till lately enjoy. Happily, science, that confers on them this dominion over wind and tide, does so on the condition that it be extended to their subjects; and while our own sovereign, wherever she may journey, is followed by the kindly wishes of the people, it must enhance her pleasure to know, that they are availing themselves, by tens of thousands, of the opportunity afforded by steam to indulge in like enjoyments. May every returning summer find a lesser number bound by the chain of poverty to incessant toil!

But graver matters than these belong to the season. Inquiries begin to be anxious as to the harvest prospects of Great Britain and Ireland. Not by the husbandman alone—nor by him chiefly, perhaps—are the aspects of the sky now watched with solicitude. Rumours of defective yield and inferior quality—especially from the sister island—have been unpleasantly prevalent; but, from all that we can make out, the yield will not be much, if any, below an average, and the quality is not generally deteriorated. Of the potato crop, it seems impossible to get a satisfactory account, intelligence varying every day and with every shower: but the absence of unanimity leaves the more room for hope. The fields of Russia are said to be seriously smitten with blight; while those of America are overflowing with well-ripened grain—and, happily, absurd and unjust laws no longer thwart the beneficent provisions of Nature for rectifying her inequalities.

The ecclesiastical world, just as it seemed about to sleep on its axis, has received a startling impulse from that restless Brougham of the Church, the Bishop of Exeter. His letter to the churchwardens of Bramford Speke we give, substantially, in the proper place, indulging in such remarks as it suggested. We may here add the expression of a doubt whether the Bishop will have an opportunity of carrying out his desire to put Mr. Gorham under the harrow of the Ecclesiastical Courts. It is not impossible that that gentleman may reconcile it to his conscience to employ his ingenuity in avoiding all pulpit reference to the topic, wide as are its ramifications, on which he is at issue with his bishop. It is much more likely that the

churchwardens will decline to be made the agents of their vicar's annoyance. Country churchwardens are conventionally good, easy men; and Englishmen generally have a great dislike to playing the part of spiritual spies. Perhaps on that his lordship reckons with complacency, and issues his letter only for the sake of covering his defeat with a threatening frown. Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is exercising a liberty which may well excite the envy of Anti-Erastian Anglicans. An imposing spectacle was last week exhibited at Thurles—that of a synod of prelates and priests, convoked by Papal rescript; for the first or second time only since the days of the Henrys. The opening of its sittings was celebrated with the ceremonial pomp natural to a Church that boasts its alliance from antiquity with the artistic and sensuous. Whether, however, that inauguration will not prove a mere portico to vacancy, we are unable to say. The serious deliberations of the synod are, of course, secret. The "godless colleges," it is understood, will be a prime subject of action. We can argue little good from the stronger infusion into that or any other Irish question of priestly element.

As the domestic event of the week, we must record here the death of Louis Philippe—for whatever interest it possesses, we may fairly claim. He has spent a large portion of his life on English ground. It has afforded him a refuge as often as he had to seek one—and now it will probably render him the last service of hospitality, a final resting-place. On the interests of France, the poor old man's decease can scarcely tell—except that it may set his sons at liberty to compete for power with the Duke of Bordeaux and the present President. His ear the intelligence has ere this reached—falling on him as he caroles through the country that was his poison while this Louis Philippe was its king, it cannot but suggest salutary though unwelcome thoughts. Would that it might deter him from attempting to rear a throne on transient popularity, or sustain it by military power.

We deeply regret to have to chronicle two more cases of the infliction of capital punishment; in one of which two men were hung up together. In both instances, it is some relief to know, the wretched men admitted their commission of the crime for which they died.

In reference to the case of which we spoke last week, as painfully uncertain in this respect, we have since received information which scarcely leaves room to doubt that the unhappy man was the victim of judicial murder. Affected by the prisoner's calm, solemn assyveration of innocence, even on the scaffold, several gentlemen took up the case, prosecuted inquiries, and collected a large body of evidence from witnesses important to the defence, but who, unhappily, from the prisoner's poverty, were not produced on the trial. They presented this evidence to Sir George Grey, who remitted it first to a magistrate of the city of York; he associated with himself a fellow-citizen, investigated the particulars, and returned to the Home Secretary the assurance of their full conviction of the man's innocence—a conviction shared, we are assured, by the governor and chaplain of the gaol. But Sir George had also remitted this evidence to the Saddleworth magistrates, who committed the prisoner. They conducted their examination of the witnesses in secrecy, even excluding the solicitor for the defence. What was their report to the minister is unknown, but may be concluded from his authorizing the execution. So terrible a probability as that of having hanged an innocent man cannot be permitted to rest till thoroughly and authoritatively investigated. Should our own conviction—and it is that of thousands in the locality of the tragic occurrence—be ultimately established in the public mind, it must overwhelm the minister with confusion and remorse, and precipitate the abandonment of his dread prerogative.

We cannot close this Summary, which the absence of important foreign intelligence enables us to curtail, without brief allusion to the event which occupies so many of our pages to-day, and occasions our delayed appearance. The ubiquitous and plural mode of speech common to journalists, enables us to refer to the utterance, by another pen, and from amidst more inspiring scenes, of all that need be said on the Frankfort Peace Congress. We would only further allude to the manner in which proceedings so high in our estimation have been treated by the press at home. With one or two exceptions, they have been either ignored, ridiculed, or raved at, by the daily press. The *Times*, by its correspondent, portrays the speakers and the assembly in a style of ludicrous, though not malignant, caricature. One evening contemporary feebly attempts scorn and pity—another lashes itself to impotent rage. But by none is it pretended that the movement has proved a failure—their silence, their laughter, and their anger, alike indicate the contrary. The aspect of the press, like that of other social powers, may be hostile to the cause of peace—but that very hostility is a presage of success.

THE FRANKFORT PEACE CONGRESS.

We shall not trouble our readers just now with any disquisition on the subject of peace, nor with arguments in favour of promoting it by means of congresses similar to that held last week at Frankfort-on-the-Main. We judge it to be more suitable, now that the sittings of the Congress are over, and seeing that we have enjoyed a fair opportunity of observing the character of the proceedings, and the kind of effect they have produced, to give, in as few sentences as possible, and with perfect candour, such a running comment upon what has come under our notice, as may serve to assist our readers in forming a correct opinion on the general result which this visit of the friends of peace has produced, or is likely to produce, on the German mind.

That the attention of the German people has been called to the subject under circumstances calculated not only to arrest it, but also to start in their minds new trains of reflection, not a few incidents have tended to prove. To speak in the most moderate and guarded terms, the Frankfort Peace Congress has been no failure. It was impossible to see, day after day, the immense audience assembled within St. Paul's Church, and the crowds which stood at the different entrances in the Platz without—it was impossible to watch the interchange of cordial greeting between the foreigners and the inhabitants of the place, or to notice the tone of respect in which the local journals referred to the proceedings—it was impossible to have been during the three days' sittings of the Congress, and to have used one's eyes and ears, without being convinced that much as remains to be done to permeate the mind of Germany with sentiments hostile to war, a most hopeful beginning has been made, and the seeds of truth have been committed to the soil under flattering auspices. To the men of Germany the whole question is a new one. Their ready assent to the views placed before them was hardly to be desired, and, certainly, was not to be expected. It is enough—it is a full vindication of all the expense and fatigue which have been incurred, that the subject of peace has been brought before the German people for the first time in such a manner as to have engaged their respectful notice, and as will insure their discussion of its claims and earnest reflection on its merits.

The three days' sittings were characterised by unbroken order. We have never, on any occasion, attended a similar gathering, in which so little occurred to awaken anxiety, so little to be followed by regret. As M. Emile de Girardin observed, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, the governments of Europe might learn a profitable lesson from what had taken place within St Paul's church, Frankfort, during the sessions of the Congress. Here were men speaking different languages, entertaining different political sentiments, believing in different religious creeds, and sprung from different origins in regard to race—all harmonizing in one common centre, and discussing with perfect freedom, but without the slightest disturbance of fraternal sympathies, a question in which all took the liveliest interest—a strong illustration of the wisdom of leaving to people, under all circumstances, the right of free discussion, and the privilege of self-regulation. All was grave, earnest, and orderly. There was comparatively little fine speaking. Mere oratory seemed out of place. But there was something much better, much more likely to yield salutary and lasting results—namely, a prevailing desire to make what was said tell most effectively upon the end to be accomplished. We could not help thinking, as we listened to what was uttered, that if these men were mad, they had "method in their madness." Their enthusiasm put on an appearance which common sense could not repudiate—their unpracticalness was exhibited in strikingly practical lights. Of course, there will be many who will laugh at the whole affair, and who will utter for the thousandth time the cuckoo cry of Utopianism—but we venture to say that their laughter will be feigned and hollow, unless, like idiots, they laugh from sheer vacuity. Cutting a canal, or constructing a railroad, offers about as appropriate a theme for the ridicule of the intelligent, as any of the proceedings of the Frankfort Peace Congress.

An incident or two deserves to be put on record. During nearly the whole of the first day's session, General Haynau, of Hungarian notoriety, was present. Mr. Cobden alluded to the fact in his first speech, and significantly hinted that the warriors of the world might perhaps be beginning to suspect the hollowness of the system of which they were the instruments. During the third day's sitting, Dr. Bodenstedt, deputed to the Congress by a meeting held at Berlin, comprising among others the diplomatic representatives of Schleswig-Holstein in that city, earnestly and formally requested an opinion on the part of the Congress, on the dispute now pending between Denmark and the Duchies. The request was out of place, and compliance with it was courteously declined—but it is clear that it would not have been made but in the belief that the recorded

judgment of the Congress on this question would exert a powerful influence upon the parties most deeply interested. On the invitation of Mr. Richard, the British members of the assembly, with an unanimous shout which might have stirred the dead, disclaimed all those feelings of hostility to the German people, which the meddlesome policy of Lord Palmerston has taught them to attribute to Englishmen in general—and three times three cheers were given in the heartiest style expressive of the wish that Germany might become a united, peaceful, prosperous, and free nation. The value of such a fraternal demonstration, the deep sincerity of which could not be suspected, it is difficult to overrate—and if no other end was served by the proceedings of the Congress than that of teaching the German nation to distinguish between the acts of the British Government and the sentiments of the British people, the enterprise cannot be regarded as having been a fruitless one.

Independently of the direct purpose of the Congress, it has elicited, in one form or another, acts of courtesy, and manifestations both of good-will and of individual self-sacrifice, which cannot but produce a beneficial effect. The liberality of the burgomasters and senate of Frankfort, in giving a ready and unconditional permission to the holding of these meetings in their free city, at a time, too, when the political affairs of Germany are in a critical position—the magnanimity with which the Lutheran Consistory granted the use of St. Paul's Church, never occupied till now for any purpose since the dispersion of the German Parliament—the facilities afforded by the several authorities through whose territories the British deputation had to pass, in dispensing with the usual formalities of passports and Custom-house inspection, amongst which authorities we are desired to make special and honourable mention of Chevalier Bunsen, the ambassador, and Count Perpancher, chargé d'affaires, of the Prussian Government in London—the hospitality displayed by some of the leading inhabitants of Frankfort, and the kindly feeling expressed on both sides—these are things which go far to beget reciprocal respect and attachment, and to lay a foundation for future sympathy and brotherhood. It is thus that those feelings are begotten which constitute the best guarantee for the permanence of peace—and the influence of such things will be, to foster ties which governments will find it difficult, if not impossible, to snap asunder. In the language of one of the German speakers, we are not without hope that Frankfort will have cause to look back upon the three days of the Peace Congress, as the three happiest days for her which she has ever known.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

A SURVIVOR, by some two or three years, of his power as a sovereign and his reputation as a statesman, Louis Philippe has yielded up a life of unusual length and extraordinary vicissitude. Often the subject of comment to the historian of contemporary events, his whole career and character now present themselves for narration and estimate. To the latter, we are required the less to be lenient, that it has been the subject of a degree of laudation disgraceful to the sagacity and morals of our age. Not till overtaken by irretrievable ruin, and fugitive from it with contemptible haste, was he discovered to be neither a hero nor a sage. "Nestor" and "Ulysses," were the epithets bestowed on him by his courtiers, and repeated by the politicians of Europe. The one he resembled only as cunning resembles wisdom—the other, in his wanderings, but not in the dignity of his sorrow. He was neither a great nor a good man—so far at least, for we hasten to qualify so severe a sentence, as the acts of his public are the indications of his inner life. His ambition was without grandeur—his boasted love of peace the consciousness of feebleness; as witness Algeria and Tahiti. He aimed rather to aggrandize his family than to construct an empire. His intellect was without breadth, and therefore his policy was without foresight. He had not the mental boldness to forecast nor the moral courage to pursue a destiny of perilous adventure. He plodded along the paths of life—he slunk at the foot of thrones—and "picked up his crown from the barricades of Paris." His descent from a long line of princes inspired him with no higher hope than that of supplanting its elder branch. With only enough of imagination to parody the pride of his ancestors, he affected "le Grand Monarque," but could never rise above "the Citizen King." A Legitimist in heart, he ruled as though he felt he had no right to his throne—systematically corrupting the upper and middle classes, and guarding himself against the indignation of the lower. Thus destitute of faith in himself—or of anything beyond confidence in his own craftiness—no wonder that he had faith in neither man nor God. He practically disbelieved in human integrity or Divine justice. Impelled himself by egotism and self-interest, he had no conception of the power of truth, no idea of the safety of rectitude. We blush for our nature when we add, that, withal, his cha-

racter was but a compound of everyday, ordinary vices—it is a relief to say, not unredeemed by homely, domestic virtues. In himself there was little remarkable—it was but his social altitude that gave him eminence. It may be truly said of him, as of the tyrant of Syracuse, "Fortune did him no injustice when she flung him back to the obscurity from which she lifted him." We pass on to sketch his career—perhaps in that we may find something to soften our censure, and even to invite admiration and praise.

Louis Philippe was born at Paris on the 6th of October, 1773. He was the son of Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis the Sixteenth, and afterwards Philippe Egalité. He was the pupil of Madame de Genlis in his childhood. In his youth he was a member of the Jacobin Club. At eighteen he had fought at Valmy and Jemappes; and displayed such courage and humanity as to gain the prophetic praise of Danton. The execution of his unfortunate uncle alarmed, and the seizure of his infamous father affrighted, him. Summoned, with Dumourier, his commander, before the Committee of Public Safety, they both fled, and escaped into the Belgian Netherlands. He was invited to take rank in the armies of Austria, but honourably refused. Poor and proscribed, he travelled from Aix-la-Chapelle to Coblenz, and thence to Switzerland, there meeting with his sister, the Princess Adelaide. Hiding for a time in a convent near Baumgarten, he presently left his sister there, and started on his travels through Europe, but obtaining a situation as teacher, though still under twenty years of age, in the south-east of Switzerland, settled down there in 1794. Political agitations soon compelled him to abandon his retreat, and he resolved to go to America, and went to Hamburg, but was unable to embark for want of funds. He therefore turned his steps northward, pedestinating through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The French Directory, anxious to be rid of the family, offered him, on hearing of him at Hamburg, the means of reaching America, which he at once accepted. He landed at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1796, and in a few weeks was joined by his two younger brothers. They visited Washington in his illustrious retirement at Mount Vernon, and performed a fatiguing journey to the West; afterwards to New Orleans, Havannah, and the Bahamas, and thence to New York. There they took ship for England. Proceeding to London, they were kindly received, and took up their residence at Twickenham. Hearing that their mother was in Spain, the young men got a passage thither in an English frigate. But Buonaparte was then master of Europe, and they could not obtain admission to the Peninsula. They returned to Twickenham, where they passed their time principally in study; but the death of one brother and the illness of the other, induced the Prince to proceed with his charge to Malta, where the latter died. Invited by Ferdinand, King of Naples, Louis Philippe went and married the Princess Amelia, daughter of the King, there at the same time regaining his long-lost mother and sister. He thenceforth resided chiefly at Palermo. A struggle going on between the Sicilians and their rulers, he aided with the latter, and materially aided them in obtaining a constitution—receiving in return, however, an increase of his wife's dowry to fivefold the amount at first allotted. But when, some time after, his royal relatives effected a reaction, he forsook the Liberal party, and retired to the Ionian Islands. On the abdication of Napoleon, he hastened to claim his share in the restoration of Bourbon privileges and property. In the alarm of the Emperor's return, he took the command of the Army of the North, but fled, like the rest of the family. Returning, he quarrelled with Louis the Eighteenth on the birth of the Duke of Bourdeaux, which cut off his own way of the throne. At the accession of Charles the Tenth, he reappeared at court, and while maintaining the most friendly relations with that monarch, became the cynosure of French Liberalism. On the overthrow of his relative, he was made Lieutenant-General, and ultimately sworn on a constitution, "King of the French." His subsequent career is matter of memory—how he pacified the too loyal Vendees with fire and sword—locked up the Duchess de Berri, mother of the supplanted Duke of Bourdeaux—got himself excluded, by his too sharp practice in diplomacy, from the councils of Europe—trafficked with the affections of his children to gain the crown of Spain in reversion—diminished the electors of France to an army of placemen, refused all reform, and at last prohibited its demand—and was himself panic-stricken by the explosion of indignant contempt he had provoked—these are within the recollection or the knowledge of the youngest of our readers.

Such was the eventful life of the man who died on Monday, August the 26th, 1850, at Claremont, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, surrounded by his sincerely mourning family. In that is seen his virtue and his reward. He was a good brother, husband, and father—and, in return, he enjoyed

that domestic happiness, that devoted affection and ready obedience, which Napoleon could never gain from the relatives among whom he distributed crowns; defied at the height of his power by his impetuous brother Lucien, and vexed by the wayward, silly Jerome. Like others of his house, his good parts came out in exile and adversity. As a schoolmaster or shopkeeper, he would have put his knowledge of the world, his industry, and his frugality, to useful purpose. But proximity to power touched the latent vices of his inherited depravity, and set him intriguing and deceiving; and the evil habit strengthened with advancing years, till he became the type of cunning old age—a pitiable spectacle! His ignominious overthrow was the retribution of his public infamies, as his peaceful death was the appropriate recompense for his private excellence. It is pleasant to think that he died thus, and not in the pomp of his kingship, and in the fulness of his power; nor by the red hand of revolutionary violence. The king deserved to die before the man. He fell from the political heavens, a baleful star—but was not utterly extinguished till he had enjoyed a few years of ungrudging obscurity. Vaunted as the only possible ruler of France, and preserver of the peace of Europe, his subjects hissed him from among them, and the balance of nations fell from his palsied hand. Falling from his throne into the arms of death, his fate might have made "the world turn pale"—now he leaves but a name "to point" once more "the moral," that "the Heavens do rule."

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the general committee of this association, held the other day at their committee-rooms, 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, it was resolved, "That the association would, during the parliamentary recess, apply itself in organizing an effective movement to obtain in the next session of parliament:—An Act for the Improvement of the present Dwellings of the Poor; for the Repeal of the Window-tax; an Act to provide an Improved Supply of Pure Water to the Metropolis; an Amendment of the Nuisances Removal and Contagious Diseases Act. And that the association will shortly hold public meetings on these subjects; and appeals to the public for support and aid in the necessary efforts to obtain these objects."

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A register is about to be opened at No. 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, by the Secretary of the Executive Committee for the Exhibition of 1851, in which will be entered the names and addresses of persons disposed to provide accommodation for artizans from the country whilst visiting the Exhibition next year. It is proposed to furnish copies of this register of lodgings and accommodation to all the local committees. Other arrangements are under consideration for guiding the working classes on their arrival by the trains to the lodgings they may select. We believe the register will contain a column in which the nature and charges for the accommodation each party proposes to afford will be entered.

REFORM SOIREE.—On Thursday evening, a soirée, under the auspices of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, was held at the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., was also present, and many of the leading and most active of the reformers of the Tower Hamlets were conspicuous in the proceedings. Music, vocal and instrumental, introduced in the intervals between the speeches, invested the occasion with more than ordinary amusement. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, the soirée was most numerously attended. Letters of apology were read from Mr. Cobden, M.P., who stated that he had gone to Frankfort to attend the Peace Congress, as also from Sir William Clay, M.P., and Mr. J. Williams, M.P., who regretted that they were unable to attend from other causes. The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets was very warmly received by his constituents, and harangued them with his accustomed ability. We should give a lengthened report of the interesting proceedings but for the heavy pressure on our space.

DEPARTURE OF JENNY LIND.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., as requested by the police authorities, she left before 8 o'clock in the steam tender for the "Atlantic," two hours earlier than the time first fixed. It got wind, however, and though the morning was very wet, 100 persons were on the pier when she arrived. A little before 10 o'clock the weather cleared up, and the sun shone brightly; all the winding interstices of the docks were thronged by an immense concourse of people, and the face of the river covered with craft. The disappointment of the crowd may be imagined when it was made known that the "Nightingale" had already taken flight. But the "Atlantic" was to pass as near the shore as practicable—"and that, at least, was consolation." As the steamer moved down the river, Jenny Lind was observed standing by the side of Captain West, near the paddle-box, waving a white handkerchief in the air "until her arm must have ached with the exertion." The cheering, peal after peal, continued until it was impossible to distinguish any particular thing from the dark and distant mass.

The Archduchess, mother of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, arrived at Rimini on the 12th, to adore the miraculous painting of the Virgin (that which rolls its eyes), and presented to it two diamond bracelets and several handfuls of gold coin.

(Continued from page 697.)

The Rev. Mr. BULLER, of Missouri, U.S., said: I am an American. When I came to England, I was received like a brother; and are we not brethren? Are we not children of England come of age, and entered into manly independence, but retaining filial affections? Is it possible between two nations so related? When in our country we find ourselves involved in war, our own citizens take the field, and afterwards return to cultivate the great land which they inhabit. And why may not Europe, if it must fight, do the same? We have territory larger than all Europe, but where is our standing army? Look at our railroads, our numberless seamen; these could not have existed had the marrow of our country been eaten out by a standing army. Will not the swarms of emigrants who settle day by day in our country send word to their friends in this old country how we live without soldiers; and shall not this narrative have its effect? Let the Irish come to us and they shall have meat, not merely three times or once a week, as now; our workers can eat meat every day, for no standing army consumes our wealth.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN was again received with loud applause. He would call attention to the cost of war during the last fifty years, which reached the stupendous sum of thirty-five thousand million francs. With this sum what might not have been accomplished in peace. The great problem of labour, of public morals—the problem which was then exciting the anxieties of European society—might by this time have been solved with such a sum. Of that vast heap of treasure nothing was remaining—in buying powder to shoot ball, and like unprofitable expenditure, the whole had vanished. The armies which they (the friends of peace) recognised, with which they would conquer the world, were labour and freedom. The guarantee of liberty lay in the disarming of the military powers. The voice of the people demanded the discharge of the enormous armies now on foot. The French had an army of the Rhine—where was its glory? what purpose did it serve? The treasury was emptied, the Bourse raised its discount, the people were impoverished. How many pounds of bread might be bought with the money which is blown into the air with every discharge of a cannon? Peace would lead to freedom, and freedom conduce to peace [great applause].

GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., of Birmingham, said, they hated the army not only on account of its sorry trade, but because it did no work. He often admired the soldiers, but whenever he saw them he thought what giant works might have been achieved had the military been taught to perform some useful labour with the same regularity and skill as they displayed in their evolutions and exercises. Let them imagine a brigade armed with spades, in order to overcome the sterility of the enemy's ground—what wonders in cultivation and order might be brought to light! Europe's misfortune was her system of diplomacy, that mystery of trickery and concealment. The words of Napoleon must be realized, and our leaders of war become directors of industry, and the people one family.

At the conclusion of this address the Congress adjourned for a brief period.

Dr. HIRSCOCK, President of Amersham College, United States, wished to call attention to one point. He was conversant with many military officers, and he found they did not feel a personal responsibility in the matter of war, but believed themselves to be the machines of state authority. He must say, that men were bound to yield much for the support of good order and government; but how far had a government a right to ask him to go and destroy men? There was a sanctuary into which no man had right to enter, the sanctuary of his own conscience; and God had said, "Thou shalt not kill." He would not contend here that this prohibited government from taking life; but he would contend that when a government required him to go and destroy his neighbour, he was bound by the highest claim to ask the reasons for such a thing [cheers]. But military men, he feared, acted upon the principle that they had no right to inquire whether the government commands are right or wrong. The late President of the United States said on his deathbed, "My conscience does not upbraid me." And why said he so? Because he had a military conscience, for this man had engaged in one of the most deplorable of all wars, that with Mexico. Germany was the land of great principles, great sciences, and great deeds; and here was the place to settle great principles in science and morals [cheers]. Glad was he, therefore, to stand up in Germany, and call upon its great people to settle the question of casuistry, "Can a man, in duty to God, implicitly obey a government in military matters?" And he would not be afraid to trust Germany on this great matter, feeling conscious that the conclusion would be—Every shot that is fired should be fired under a sense of personal responsibility, and in the view of a future judgment.

The Rev. E. B. HALL, of Code Island, America; said he would attempt to avoid what others had said, and present a simple and pure Christian argument. He trusted they came together not only as brothers, but as Christians, and all acknowledged one great Master. The appeal must ultimately be made to Christianity. The resolution went to the first of all questions about peace,—namely, were arms necessary? was it practicable to do without them? Governments were men, were the creatures of God, and yet to say that man could not go on without bloodshed was to present the darkest and most gloomy problem which ever horrified humanity [applause]. If the amount of carnage and destruction were to be the measure of success, fearfully

had the experiment succeeded. He referred to Dr. Dick's calculations about the slaughter of war [great applause succeeded the mention of Dr. Dick's name]. Soberly and earnestly, he asked certain reasoners, if half the number of lives would be lost, or as many governments be shaken and overthrown, with the opposite experiment of arbitration and disarmament? Advancing a step farther, as a Christian, he denied that men had a right to fight—he denied that men were bound to obey government in fight—he denied that there was a law higher than Christ's, which could solemnly baptize war as a necessary institution. The pulpit and the Church, however, had terribly contrasted their position with ancient Christianity, by having the "cross glittering and waving on high with the helmet and the sword," as Erasmus had said: "cross against cross, and Christ against Christ in the battle field," being thus immortalized in the war ornaments which had been hung up in churches [applause]. It was the duty of every man to show greater admiration for the Saviour than the soldier—to show that he had faith in Heaven and faith in man. Let but Christian men declare that they are Christians, and must not and dare not fight, and there would be an end to all war.

Mr. CONNELL again ascended the tribune, and was greatly cheered. He said:—

The questions which we have met to discuss are not one but several. We have been talking of war, we are now talking of peace—that is, what the world insists upon calling peace. I call it not peace, but an armed truce [hear, hear]. I am not sure that our enormous standing armaments in time of peace are not a greater reflection on, and disgrace to, humanity than even a state of war; for in a state of war there is this excuse, that a man has wound himself up to a state of moral madness—into a state of furious passion—which offers some excuse if he makes a brute of himself, and resorts to brutal means to gain his end [applause]. But that human beings, with peace upon their lips, should be continually fortifying and increasing their armaments, argues, that they have such an opinion of their fellow-men as to suppose, that the whole civilized world has little confidence in each other, and have given themselves over to injustice and wrong [cheers]. I say that this latter state of things is more to our dishonour than a state of war itself. War is necessarily self-destructive—it wears itself out; but where is this armed peace to end? [hear, hear, and loud cheers.] It is a false struggle to maintain civilization. It is as dangerous to the very existence of a government as it is to the liberty of a people. Why, we are worse than the Red Indians. I see before me a gentleman representing the Indian tribes of America [great cheering]. We have black men here, and red men, and white men; and we are thus, I think, in a fair way of seeing our principles prevail among all races of men. But the friend who comes here from America you will have the opportunity of listening to by and bye, and of learning from his talents and accomplishments, how capable that interesting but injured race is of taking a part in the intelligent movements of civilized men. It will inspire you with hope for the future for the aborigines of America, and fill you with sentiments of shame for the wrongs inflicted upon that people [loud cheers]. But what is the custom of the Red Indians of America? Why, when they make peace, they bury the hatchet [great cheering]; and it is dug up again only when war begins. But what did he (the Indian chieftain) see in England? He paid a visit to the arsenal at Woolwich, and there, in a time of peace, he saw all the resources of the most inveterate war—yes, in the thirty-fifth year of peace, the implements and machinery of the most destructive carnage. I say, then, so far as these permanent standing armaments are concerned, we present ourselves before the world as greater savages than even the North American Indian tribes [loud cheers]. Before I came here I prepared myself with some statistics, showing the vast amount of expenditure incurred for these armaments, the number of men engaged in these armaments, and their great resources; but I have had put into my hand a letter addressed to the members of this Congress about these matters, from an authority of the highest character—no other than Baron von Reden, the most eminent statistician of Germany; not a letter of adhesion to this Congress—for he does not think we are sufficiently practical to gain our ends—but a letter very full of figures. We have him here among us as an auditor [loud cheers]; and here is his letter (presenting it), and I find it is such a perfect one, that he takes my own figures out of my hand [laughter]. Now, he says that the number of men employed for military purposes, both by sea and land, in Europe at this moment is no less than four millions. The population of Europe, he calculates, is 267,000,000, of which 128,120,000 are males. Of this number he calculates those between 20 and 38 years of age, and taking away those who are unfit for service, one-half of the remainder, the flower of the people, are engaged in warlike purposes. Now, he next says that the average value of a year's labour may be taken at £9, and thus by taking away four millions of men from their ordinary occupation, the loss of produce would be £36,000,000 sterling. To this he adds certain amounts paid in connexion with the same loss, making a total of £117,150,000, or nearly one-third the amount of all the budgets of the European governments. The expenses of war during the last 30 years have been £248,500,000, and with one-third of this sum might be constructed all the railways which are now in these countries [cheers]. Now, it is sometimes asked of the men of peace, "What is the use of your assembling at Frankfort, or Paris, or Brussels?" Why, we assemble, in order that we may do what a watchman does at night, when anything goes wrong,—sound the tocsin, and awaken the sleepers [cheers]. And if we have done nothing more than to elicit from Baron von Reden this valuable letter, I for one shall be most perfectly satisfied [loud cheers]. I think he has very much understated the costs of these armaments—he has put down, for instance, the value of a man's labour, on the average, at £9 per year; and this I think is very much understated [hear, hear]. The costs to governments are also very much understated; but I would rather see these sums put down under than over the real amount; and, besides, I would rather have the opinion of one who is not a member of the Congress, than of any one who is in it. But though Baron von Reden does not join us, he concludes his letter by ad-

monishing the governments of Europe concerning the very great danger in which the war system has placed them—danger, let me say, not exactly of that character which might at first be supposed, as if it came from bloodshed. No, it is financial danger [hear]. We have ourselves in England been continually increasing our armaments since 1821. I had the honour of an interview with the eminent statistician to whom I allude, and he agreed with me, at that interview, in saying that since 1821 the whole of Europe have added more than twice to their military establishments. He agrees with me in my own calculation, that Europe has 500,000 more armed men than at the last war, than during the time that Napoleon was at the highest point of his military renown [shame, shame]. The government must be mocking us [loud cheers]. And what have diplomats been doing? It is just here that I begin to lose my temper. When I think of the way that these diplomats have been preaching amity and peace—and doing this with the most solemn invocation, beginning with the solemn oath which can be uttered, "in the name of the Holy Trinity," and at the same moment of time going on to raise new fortifications and multiply military power—I say, when I think of this, I lose my patience with them [applause]. We meet in this place—we have called together this great Congress, to show the diplomats and the governments of Europe the results of this state of things. First, they laugh at us as if we were impracticable in all our plans, they taunt us with having no "practical principle." But we point to these facts, and say:—"It is for you, gentlemen, to find plans, or if you do not, to make way for others" [loud cheers]. Now the argument of these would-be practical men is, "We cannot diminish our armaments, because other nations don't." Well, would not diplomacy be well employed if it would exert itself with all governments to agree to mutual disarmament—to come together and say, "We are both augmenting our fortresses, we are mutually adding to our burdens, we are increasing the financial difficulties and troubles of all our states; would it not be wiser, at this time, to agree to a *pro rata* reduction?" [cheers.] I would call this common sense—neither impolitic nor Utopian. I could satisfy the most inveterate red-tapist in the world that it has been done, and may be done again. We have a treaty of this kind in existence between England and the United States. After 1815, England and the United States entered into a compact, by which both parties consented to reduce the number of armed vessels each country should respectively keep on the lakes which separate Canada from America. It was carried out, and on Lake Erie only one vessel of each nation was left, and another on Lake Ontario, and another on Lake Michigan; and now mark the result. Instead of these governments building new armaments, so as to violate this mutual agreement to disarm, from the moment the treaty was signed, all jealousy seemed to have fled [cheers]. And, after some little inquiry into the matter, I have been unable to find anything more lewd on these lakes which divide the two countries than an old useless vessel belonging to our own nation [laughter]. The fact is, from the moment you sign a treaty of this kind, from that moment virtual disarmament begins. I want to know why something like this should not be attempted by the diplomats of England. Let them try. I have again and again said, "Let them try, and I will forgive them if they do not succeed." Yes, let them try, and I will pay them as handsomely for their services as they now are paid [laughter]—and if they do not succeed I will never say a word to their discredit [loud cheers]. I call this generous and liberal treatment. Because they won't do so, we are troubled with mutual jealousies, and we are devoured by taxation, and threatened with bankruptcy, with the change of governments, with the breaking up of states. A friend of mine in Paris, M. Bastiat, a Frenchman of much influence and of considerable information, and whose absence from this congress is to be regretted, has just sent me a letter, and in this letter he uses an expression which I cannot quote without giving the authority. He says, "The ogre war costs as much for his digestion as for his meals" [laughter]. But we are told in certain quarters that the enormous amount of money necessary to keep up armaments is paid, not for protecting a country from foreign invasion, but to preserve internal security. What, then, is the meaning of those gigantic fleets which sail about the seas of Europe? [hear, hear.] England expends from six to seven millions on these fleets, and France forty-five millions of francs; and this is just that system which creates mutual distrust among nations, and for that reason ought we to call upon diplomats to set them aside. And if the people find that diplomats will not do so, then let the people become their own diplomats [cheers]. But, talking about internal tranquillity, I am aware that we touch upon rather delicate ground, as we are told of the necessity of preserving the lives and the property of a community. I am glad, however, that the question has been introduced, because we are bound to see that our views are well understood. I believe there is not one of the peace party, not even among the members of the Society of Friends, who would leave life and property at the mercy of any infatuated scoundrel or blackguard who should come and make himself free with both. We avow that we have no such intention, and, having made such an avowal, let us keep upon him to declare that we have no wish to maintain tranquillity and peace. Now comes the question, "What sort of a government must that be where you require one hundred thousand men to preserve the peace?" Can it last long? [cheers.] And here I agree with that eloquent gentleman who has spoken to us lately, that the people can have no liberty where there is so much military power [cheers]. Yes, I am thankful to hear an authority so high as that of M. Girardin, with that freedom of speech which so becomes him, declare that liberty cannot prevail where there is half a million of armed men [immense applause, repeated again and again]. We do not come here to interfere with the diplomatic plans of any country. We come to announce great principles, and one gentleman has told us that a standing army of ten thousand men is found sufficient to preserve the peace of a territory nearly as large as the whole of Europe, and a territory, let us keep in mind, which is surrounded by what are called savage and barbarous nations, and within which are minds, many of them, more savage still [hear, hear]. In England, our liberties began only with the downfall of its standing army. After the armed tyranny in the times of the Stuarts and of Cromwell had passed away, then liberty dawned upon the nation [cheers]. And at the

Revolution of 1688 it was adopted as a fundamental axiom that standing armies were illegal and inconsistent with freedom, and for one hundred years afterwards the great towns of our land could not boast of a single barracks or a soldier, except the arsenals of Portsmouth and Dover might be included in the account. Then a great orator declared—Chatham, and Chatham, mind you, was no reformer, no red republican—Chatham declared, “From the moment you erected a barracks in the neighbourhood of your large towns, from that moment farewell to the liberties of England” [loud cheers]. The wars of the French Republic came, and these wars not only placed Europe under military subjection, but raised up forts and fortifications all over England, and we became a great fighting people, and have ever since, whether in peace or in war, been gradually raising the powers of military defence, and increasing the army. We have now 120,000 men equipped—to be sure, spread all over the world, for we have forty colonies to keep; but we have what our ancestors would not for a moment have tolerated—we have barracks in the neighbourhood of all our large towns [cheers]. Now I wish to draw the attention of the people of England, as far as I have the privilege of speaking to them, to this fact, that you cannot have freedom and self-government unless you have also a spirit of order and tranquillity pervading all classes [cheers]. I do not come here to flatter the people, any more than to flatter governments and princes. The people have been more flattered than either governments and princes [hear, hear], and very much to their injury. I tell the people, that if they want to do away with armies they must imbibe the spirit of order [cheers]; for if they have not this spirit, and get into confusion, they are too apt to borrow the weapons of despotic power [loud cheer], and to cut short the liberty of those who disagree with them. While we preach these doctrines, while we proclaim that standing armies and increasing armaments are inconsistent with human liberty, and while we proclaim the policy of abolishing armed power, we also declare, that it can only be accomplished by the people becoming capable of self-government and of preserving order. I am aware that at these meetings on the continent we are treading upon delicate ground—ground which is difficult and dangerous—but I do think the governments of Europe have as much reason as the tax-payers to thank us for our visits. The real danger of European governments is not in war. I was told, two years ago, that there was danger of a European war. No one tells me that now. That is not the danger: the danger everywhere is financial [laughter]. “How can we get more money?” is the outcry. They can get money at this time, because there have been one or two good harvests; but does any man with a head upon his shoulders, and who finds himself worthy to take a place in the government of a country—does any such man think that the governments of Europe could be maintained with two successive bad harvests, such as those which come in a cycle of every ten years? No; this event would plunge the whole of Europe again into the vortex of revolution [cheers]. This is what I think everybody must admit; and when I see in the time of good harvests throughout the world the governments neglecting to lay in a store for the future—neglecting to lay up corn in the land of Egypt—I cannot help thinking of the old chancellor who said, “Go forth, my son and see with what little wisdom the world is governed” [cheers]. We, however, go forth on our own mission—we go forth to rouse the mind of nations on this question [cheers]. I think nothing of the taunts with which we are molested. I have always been laughed at for having some Utopia in my head; but I have always made the discovery that whatever is founded in justice and reason must prevail [cheers]. I have lived long enough to see that those who cry out with so much boldness against our principles, and who arraign them with the highest acrimony, have not much confidence in the truth of their own system, and may be found hard by listening to what we have got to say, while they look in their terror not unlike that child who made a disturbance at night in passing through the churchyard to frighten away the ghosts of his own imagination [laughter and cheers]. They call us bad names, but they come and listen; and presently we come to get noticed in the long nose Charivari style—they immortalise you in the long nose publication [great laughter]. Nevertheless, the Charivari must admit that men of mind and influence belong to the fraternity. No two men of France could have been picked out more ably qualified for the task of proclaiming the principle—no two men better than M. Garardin, the editor of the most eminent journal of the continent, and M. Cormenin, one of the ablest and most spirited of writers [cheers]. We have also met here a great host of German professors, and one has just spoken to you from America, Dr. Hitchcock, and a more eminent geologist cannot be found. He has told us, that the Germans are in the habit of going to the foundation of great principles in religion and in morals, in science and in literature—that the German mind plunges to the bottom of every subject. Who, then, could be better adapted for great designs and for great purposes? Give them time. Next time when we come, they will be all on our side [great cheering]. We have entered upon this movement at a moment of great difficulty, at a moment when we are likely to be subjected to the greatest possible tests; and those who are inclined to ridicule tell us we are going over Europe amid fortifications and encampments, and telling people to disarm [laughter]. I do not see any reason why we should not do so. I don't see why we should not tell nations mutually to put it all away. Nations are ruining themselves with it, and we come forth to tell them to do so no longer. But we experience this difficulty in Germany, that it has been the scene of events to which we must not allude—and I shall only allude to them to say, “Brethren, be of good heart and do not despair” [cheers]; and we find them (the Germans) deeply interested in a great question connected with their own locality. I will only say on this point, that I would have the Germans to do to others as they would be done by themselves, and leave other people to manage their own affairs themselves [cheers]. But we have nevertheless received both from Germany and France a great amount of sympathy, and the weaker powers naturally look upon our principles as a safeguard to be preserved from the dominancy of the stronger. And I wish to show to the stronger powers that they have as much interest in this question as the weaker; for as long as their old policy is pursued, so long will their own difficulties multiply. Can they suppose the possession of enormous military power will prevent revolution? In 1847 I went

through all the courts of Europe, with the exception of that of the Pope, and I found kings everywhere dressed in regimentals, and their ante-rooms filled with soldiers and their fortifications well replenished with troops before, 1848 came, and all over the continent, as I have said before, thrones tumbled like a house of cards. I, therefore, can appeal to governments and kings, as well as taxpayers and the people, to help a cause that will bless and benefit them all. And I say, if any of them have no hopes that we will do any good—if they admit our principle is true, and don't join us, because they doubt our success—I will say that I would be sorry to entertain such hopes of humanity as to be driven to despair of anything being done for the peace of nations, the welfare of governments, and the happiness of man [loud cheers].

The question was then put to the Congress, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

The next proposition was announced for discussion as follows:—

This Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans, negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another.

M. DRUCKER, of Amsterdam, spoke in its support, introduced by the remark from Mr. Richard, that he came from Holland, where next to England loans were most in repute. M. Drucker was of opinion that the distribution of twenty-five thousand millions in stocks among the various nations was a powerful guarantee for peace, although the people were oppressed to raise the cost of national debts and the standing armies, the bane of our age. He called attention to the fact that in those countries which were the most largely concerned in these stocks reforms progress in a constitutional manner, as in England, Holland, and Belgium, while the contrary was the case in countries without credit, like Greece and Spain. He indulged in some very severe reflections on the dishonesty of Spain towards her creditors. The friends of peace were bound to endeavour to reduce the national debts generally, and also to compel all Governments to fulfil their engagements, though not at the cannon's mouth, as was Lord Palmerston's plan. For carrying out the objects of the Congress, funds were necessary; and for these one should apply to the holders of governmental security, because these are the most interested in the preservation of peace. If for every one hundred florins only one cent were given, the sum realized would be very considerable. He believed that he could promise from Holland alone the influence of five hundred millions of capital.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN reminded the Congress of the old proverb, “Money is the sinews of war.” It was true that certain of the democratic party were of opinion that war was the only means by which they could regain their lost liberties, but how much better would it be to apply the money to useful purposes. To carry on war they came to them for money, and then for more money, and then for more still. They had only to refuse the money, and they made war impossible. No loan no war. That man must be branded with disgrace who would at all assist such a bloody purpose.

M. ZACHARIA, of Stettin: The German Zollverein had drawn those states included in it closer together and rendered war between them more impossible even than the German league. A Zollverein for the whole world would be a powerful security against any war.

The Congress then adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S SITTING.

The third day's sitting was opened on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, when several new members were announced, among whom was Professor Liebig, of Giessen, whose name was received with a round of applause. A letter was received from Professor Charles Biedermann, of Leipzig, regretting that the present state of Schleswig-Holstein would not permit him to attend the sitting. Another letter from the Archbishop of Paris was also communicated, containing a general recognition of the Christian idea which the members of the Congress are seeking to realize.

The fourth proposition of the programme, “That this Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans, negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another,” having been accepted unanimously,

The Rev. Mr. COPWAY, a native North American Indian, of the Chippaway tribe, moved the fifth resolution:—

That this Congress, acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, recognises it to be the sole right of every state to regulate its own affairs.

He said: When, sixteen years ago, I lived with my brethren on the other side of the ocean, I never thought the time would come when I should enter a city like this to hear and speak of peace. I am the first of my people who has journeyed so far east as this. But the time will come when the great chain of brotherhood will gird the whole earth. Yesterday, as I was walking in the streets of Frankfort, I admired the splendid establishments which adorn the city. I learnt that those beautiful gardens were once covered with military works. Now these fortifications have been removed, to give comfort and convenience to the peaceable, and the inhabitants now enjoy the blessings of nature, where once were seen the evil works of man. Just as one mountain is suddenly raised above the plains, but receives gradual additions, so will the people cause this union to increase in height; at first it will be a small elevation, then a hill, and then a mountain. A few years ago, and men would not have believed that the thoughts, nay, the very words of man, would soon be transmitted over plains, through mountains, and under seas, as is now done by means of the telegraph, thousands of miles in a few

minutes; and shall not the great thought of peace be transmitted and succeed? Do not such lessons teach man to think nothing impracticable which is good? The instrument I am about to exhibit, sir, is no sign of our martial tendencies, it is no sword, but the pipe of peace of the aboriginal tribes of America. The speaker here produced a long pipe ornamented with feathers, and handing it to the President, said, “I here deliver to the President this pipe of peace in the name of my brethren in the far west. I bring you greeting from the dwellers in the rocky mountains, greeting to the children of the valley of the Rhine and Danube. No more shall the people groan under the burden of war; most devoutly do I believe in the coming of the time when all men will consent to live in peace” [great applause].

The PRESIDENT here signified that on account of the pressure of time, each speaker would be limited to a quarter of an hour, especially as the Committee had a seventh proposition to submit.

Dr. WEIL, of Frankfort, said, it could no longer be permitted to the aristocrats of society to involve their countries in war. He, however, must consider that the man who fought for the rights of his country and the welfare of his family was justified in so doing.

Dr. BODENSTEDT, of Berlin, recommended to the Congress to take the Schleswig-Holstein case in hand, and did not doubt that by the influence they enjoyed in their own country the members would succeed in conducting the question now disputed in arms on the Eider to a peaceful solution. He believed that, by publishing its views on this subject through the press, the Congress would be able to raise up an opinion not to be resisted. Not only on the interests of peace, but on those of right, would the question then be decided. The speaker was proceeding to comment upon the relations of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark when he was interrupted by

The PRESIDENT, who called the attention of the orator to the sixth minute of the standing orders, which runs thus:—“Since the aim of the Congress is of perpetual and universal interest, every speaker is requested to avoid digressions to present political events.”

A long discussion in French, English, and German ensued, in closing which Mr. COBDEN said, that if Denmark and Schleswig had sent deputies to the Congress, men would have been found capable of giving a decisive opinion upon the question in debate.

The PRESIDENT said, he had intervened, not on account of any difference between his own opinions and those of Dr. Bodenstedt, but solely on account of the standing orders. The President, Dr. Jaup, referred to the various results of the congresses held since 1793 to settle political questions arising out of interventions, and drew a conclusion in favour of the principle of non-intervention.

Mr. EDWARD MIALL, who was received with hearty cheering, said, that it was not his intention to allude even remotely to the deeply interesting, and, as it appeared to him, very significant incident which had just taken place in the tribune. He thought it necessary to say as much, because some of the remarks which he might address to the Congress might be so interpreted, and, therefore, he thought fit, in the outset, distinctly to disclaim such a purpose. But he was convinced that if there were one class of persons whom more than another it behoved society to put down to their proper level of insignificance, it was your self-styled practical men. He did not mean those who, having a notion in their heads, set themselves rudely about the task of working it out, but those who arrogated to themselves the title as emphatically, if not exclusively, descriptive of them, and whose only mode of proving their right to it was that of recommending, in relation to all great philanthropic movements, that nothing should be done. They were a numerous class, and it would be well to describe their characteristics. They knew no difference between a difficulty and an impossibility. In relation to every grand attempt to elevate and spiritualize humanity, they moved as snails with their home of comfort and reputation on their backs, and with horns protruding a long way before them, in order to have timely notice of obstacles—which, whenever they descried, as they cherished no particular attachment to any particular principle, they simply turned back and took another path. These persons, whilst others were giving battle, like Bunyan's Greatheart, to the Giant Despair, were employed in sitting still, wringing their hands, and predicting failure—but the moment the foe was laid prostrate, they were sure to step forward to have a hit at Mrs. Diffidence and to claim the largest share of the honours reaped by the triumph. Never did noble-hearted men band together to pioneer a way through the dense jungle of human ignorance and depravity, but these practical men, like gnats, assembled in swarms to sing their little monotonous, tiny song of discouragement—to give utterance to some cant cry about impracticability and Utopianism, and to cavil at what was out of their power either to retard or to destroy. He was sick of the class, and of their self-complacent pretensions, and he thought it was a reflection upon the intelligence and manliness of the age that such men in houses of legislature and in the press continued to exercise so much influence. He (Mr. Miall) would point to a better specimen of a really practical man. He who said, “Let me but make the songs of the people, and I will leave who will to make their laws,” was thoroughly practical. He knew human nature, and how to deal with it. He saw in it something more than machinery, and made his approaches to it accordingly. That is the plan

on which we are acting. We believe that the best method of putting an end to war, is to recall the false sentiments out of which war arises—and we make our appeal to the intelligence and the conscience of the various civilized peoples of Europe and America, certain that if our principle is a right one, our efforts in this direction cannot be lost. The resolution pointed to non-intervention on the ground, that it is for the interest of states to be self-regulated. He (the speaker) was an ardent friend of the principle of self-regulation. That was the key-principle of his creed. He insisted upon its superior efficacy, not merely in relation to states, but to individuals—but he would refrain from recounting the various ways in which he deemed it to apply, lest he himself should be guilty of a violation of the principle he had risen to recommend. He might remark, however, that he had no faith in the system of chiselling humanity into shapes of comeliness. He had no faith in fire and tongs to transform men, or to fix their external manifestations. He had no faith in organized physical force as an agent for bettering the condition of nations. True virtue must grow out of society, and cannot be hammered into it. The changes which tend permanently to elevate and refine humanity must be brought about by gentler, quieter, and more invisible influences—powers which come down to us from above. They who were courageously wielding those influences, diffusing information, stimulating intelligence, attracting and refining the sympathies of men, were engaged in a more practical work than ever they would be in resorting to statesmen with their intrigues and their standing armies, to help them in the accomplishment of their purposes. This was the special business of the Congress—to lift up to such a conspicuous position as would attract towards it the attention of all nations the principle they sought to commend. They had been laughed at for coming to Frankfort, the very centre, according to some, of political intrigues and warlike purposes. Even if this description of Frankfort was a correct one, he saw in it only an additional reason for coming thither. It will serve as the dark background to bring out into stronger relief the bright truth which we wish to enforce. We are come here to plant a noble principle. Let who will affirm that our mission is in vain, and that as soon as we leave the city all that has been uttered here will be forgotten, buried once more under the turbulent current of human passions—he would venture to tell such an one, that he must be profoundly ignorant both of the vital energies of truth itself, and of the general tendencies and susceptibilities of human nature. He truly believed that many who sneered at this enterprise were, in reality, afraid of its success; and that if we could read the heart, we should discover that the expression of contempt upon the lip was not a correct representation of the feeling which agitated the bosom. Such efforts as these cannot fail; and, more perhaps than any other, they will hasten on the period when all nations will cherish towards each other the sentiments of fraternity. After a few more observations in vindication of the course taken by the Congress, Mr. Miall closed his speech, which had been frequently interrupted by applause, amid loud and general cheering.

The resolution having been unanimously adopted,

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT occupied the tribune, and submitted the following resolution:—

That this Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, for the convocation of a congress of the representatives of the various states, with a view to the formation of a code of international law.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I deeply regret that the task has devolved upon me, to present to this assembly a proposition which has been denominated *American*, from the attention which the friends of peace in the United States have given to its development and advocacy during the last twenty years—I refer to the convocation and establishment of a Congress and High Court of Nations for the regulation of their intercourse, and for the adjustment of the difficulties which may arise between them, according to the principles of justice embodied in a well-defined code of international law. I had hoped that some one of my countrymen would have been prepared to bring to the discussion of this question a force of argument, and clearness of illustration, befitting a subject of such grave importance. But, as no member of the American delegation is thus prepared to develop the proposition, I beg leave merely to state, as succinctly as I can, the principal points and considerations which it involves. In the first place, then, permit me to say, that the measure proposed is not *American*, either in origin or argument. It had taken shape and form in the public mind before America was discovered as a world, or born as a nation. It is as old as the idea of international law; and, with that idea, it has come down to us from the earliest times, expanding as it descended, through Egyptians and Persians, through Greeks and Romans, through the chaos of the dark ages, through confederacies and councils, leagues and diets of later periods, down to the congresses and conferences of the last century. In 1622, before a single English colony was established in North America, and nearly one hundred years before the Abbé de St. Pierre had written a word upon the subject, a French author, in a work entitled, “*Le Nouveau Cynée*,” elaborated the proposition which is submitted to your consideration to a fulness of development far surpassing the limits which the present advocates of the measure would prescribe to its operations. He proposed the convocation and establishment of a great International Senate, composed of a representative from every recognised kingdom or government in the world; a body which should not only serve as a perpetual court of equity and arbitration, but also as a standing convention or congress, to project and propose great international works of improvement,—such as the connexion of rivers, seas, and oceans, by ship canals, and enterprises of a similar character. About a century and a half after the publication of this work, a higher authority, and more distinguished name than that of the anonymous writer to whom I have referred, invested the

proposition with all the dignity that profound legal erudition and experience could confer upon it. The name of Emanuel Kant is identified with it, and it would be an act of injustice to the memory of that remarkable man to ascribe to the American mind a plan which he had presented to the world with such clearness and force, before it was ever mentioned on either side of the Atlantic. He says: “What we mean to propose is a General Congress of Nations, of which both the meeting and duration are to depend entirely upon the sovereign wills of the League, and not an indispensable union, like that which exists between the several states in North America, founded upon a political covenant. Such a Congress and such a League are the only means of realizing the idea of a true public law, according to which the differences between nations would be determined by civil proceedings, as those between individuals are determined by civil judicature, instead of resorting to war, a means of redress worthy only of barbarians.” Other distinguished authorities might be cited to prove that the proposition is not an American idea. To France and Germany belongs the joint honour of its paternity; to France and Germany belongs the joint duty of expanding it to the full stature and perfection of a world-embracing reality. Here is a sublimework for the united energies of their mighty mind. Whatever we have done in America, in reference to this question, we have done as their disciples. For twenty years we have wrought upon their idea, and endeavoured to induce our Government to propose its adoption to all the other governments of the civilized world. Large public meetings have been held from year to year for its consideration. More than fifty essays have been written to demonstrate its necessity and practicability. The legislatures of several of our states have addressed memorials in its favour to the General Congress and Government at Washington. The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1844 embrace the propositions almost exactly as defined by Emanuel Kant in 1794. This is its language:—“That it is our earnest desire that the Government of the United States would take measures for obtaining the consent of the powers of Christendom to the establishment of a General Congress of Nations, for the purpose of settling the principles of international law, and of establishing a High Court of Nations, to adjudge all cases of difficulty which may be brought before them.” This scheme proposes, to use the term of that distinguished writer, “to realize the idea of a true public law,” by the only process by which such an important object could be attained: first, by defining and settling the principles of international law; and then by establishing a High Court of Nations, which should interpret and apply those principles to the adjudication of such questions as should be submitted to its arbitration. Here, then, are two great and distinct steps to be taken, to organize the society of nations upon a basis of fixed law and order. The resolution before us limits our deliberations to the first of these steps; and to that I will confine my remarks, feeling assured that the one must inevitably follow the other in quick succession. The sole object of a Congress of Nations, according to the language of the resolution, is to provide the world with a well-defined, authoritative code of international law. This has been acknowledged by eminent jurists, and proved by centuries of painful experience, to be the great want of the commonwealth of nations. A forcible writer, in demonstrating this necessity, remarks:—

Pew persons are aware how un-tilled and imperfect is the present law of nations. Neither Grotius nor his commentators have furnished a code of international law. They possessed not the requisite authority, and they have given us only a compilation of precedents, opinions, and arguments. It is the work not of legislators, but of scholars; no law-making power was ever concerned in enacting any of its statutes; and all its authority has resulted from the deference spontaneously paid to the genius and tradition of its compilers. It is not law, but argument; not decrees, but rules; not a code, but a treatise; and the nations are at liberty, except from the force of custom and public opinion, to adopt or reject it as they please.

We do not propose to set aside the system of maxims, opinions, and precedents, which Grotius and his commentators produced for the regulation of international society; or to weaken the homage which the world has accorded to that system. But if it is to continue to be the only recognised basis of international negotiations, treaties, intercourse, and society; if it is to be accepted, in the coming ages of enlightened civilization, as a universal common law among nations, then we do insist, that it shall not only retain the spontaneous and traditional homage accorded to it by the civilized world, but that it shall also acquire the authority which the suffrage of nations can only give to it through the solemn forms of legislation. That legislation cannot be secured, in this age of constitutions, without an international legislature, or a congress of nations, in which each shall be equitably represented. The only work assigned to this international assembly would be, to revise and reconstruct the present code of international law, and then to present it to the national legislatures which they represented, for their adoption and notification. Now, is there anything Utopian, visionary, or impracticable in the supposition, that this task might be satisfactorily performed by a body of men representing, we might assume, all the legal wisdom of the world? Or, in other words, if a single man like Hugo Grotius was able, in the seventeenth century, by his unaided talents, to create from the chaos of the past, an almost perfect system of international jurisprudence, and, by the sheer force of his genius and learning, to give to that system almost universal authority, have we not every reason to believe that a chosen body of wise and learned men, selected from many nations, enlightened by the experience of the past, and by the principles of the present, age, and devoting their united energies to the great work, would give to it such a perfection of finish, such force of reasoning, and such clearness of illustration, as would at once render it of universal authority and obligation. But let us reduce the proposition to a practical reality. Let us suppose that we have carried all the preliminary stages of the measure; that we have poured a flood of light upon the public mind throughout the world in regard to the guilt and ruin of war; that we have roused the millions of the people to pour their united voices upon the ears of parliaments, national assemblies, and cabinets, until statesmen and legislators have been constrained to take up the work in earnest. Let us suppose, even, that the basis of representation has been settled and adopted, and that the Congress of Nations has assembled at Brussels, Frankfort, or some proper locality, a few weeks before the national legislatures

they represent open their sessions for the year. Perhaps the first proceeding of the International Assembly, after its proper organisation, is the appointment of a select committee on international law, composed of the most distinguished statesmen and jurists from the different countries. This committee sit down to an elaborate examination of all that Grotius, Vattell, Puffendorf, and others, have produced on the subject. They apply to the work all the legal wisdom of the world, all that the light of the world's experience can reveal, all that the world's wants and future necessities can suggest. One by one they present to the Congress the statutes of that common law which it is expected to provide for the nations. One by one these statutes are discussed, amended, and adopted, and then transmitted for discussion, revision, and adoption, to the several national legislatures in session at London, Paris, Frankfort, Washington, and other capitals of legislation. The popular mind throughout Christendom is fixed upon the proceedings of this International Senate with deep interest; and the journals of different countries are filled with reports of the speeches in that and in their own national assemblies, on the ratification of the different statutes of the new code. At the end of six months, perhaps, the last clause has been elaborated and adopted by the Congress, and ratified by all the national legislatures represented in it. We now have a well-digested code, created, sanctioned, and solemnized by all the moral force and prestige that can be acquired from human legislation. No law on earth can surpass this in the vital attributes of moral obligation. Into no law on record has there been compressed so much suffrage of the public mind as into this new code of nations. The congress that elaborated it was a constitutional congress. It was called into existence by the people; it was composed of the people's representatives, at least in the second degree of election. They sent to it their greatest and best men; the most profound statesmen and jurists their countries could produce. They sent them there expressly for the purpose of preparing this code. They empowered them with full authority to give to it all the moral force that legislation can give to law. The august senate met, and under a solemn sense of the responsibility of their mission, they performed their task. Constituting the most sublime legislative assembly that ever met on earth, they gave the result of their deliberations to their several national legislatures for revision and ratification. Here again the people participated in the enactment of this code. Here again they affixed to its statutes the seal of their suffrage, and it was complete. It is the common law of the peoples. It bears the superscription of their sovereignty. It is the masterpiece of constitutional legislation, the grandest manifestation of the public mind ever produced by the representative principle. It is the law of the nations in every popular, legislative, and moral sense; and in each of these senses it is the law of every nation that participated in its enactment. Then have we not reason to believe that the peoples would not permit any violation of its statutes without visiting the act with their energetic reprobation? But the resolution before us seems to invite rather timidly the friends of peace in different countries to prepare the public mind for the adoption of such a code, and for the condition which it involves. It seems to intimate that this preparation is a work yet to be commenced, or, at least, in the incipient stage of progress. Now all the signs of the times that can distinguish indicate that this preparation is already far advanced. The morning light of the good time coming is everywhere breaking upon the eyes of those who are looking and longing for its appearing. Everywhere new hearts and new hopes are gained to our cause. Everywhere new agencies and tendencies are combining to propel it forward. The great necessities and interests of the age unite to make peace the first want and predilection of the nations. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men are coming to be recognised by civilization and science, as well as by Christianity. This great central principle of Divine revelation is taking effect upon the peoples of the world. The bristling barriers of nationality, which once divided and estranged them, are gradually disappearing, and they are beginning to fraternize across the boundaries that once made them enemies. The great transactions of nations, the mightiest works of human skill and energy, are becoming international, in origin, operation, and ownership. Is it a canal that is proposed? It is a great channel for the ships of all nations across the isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to shorten the passage to India by 6,000 miles. Is it a railway that is projected? It is one 4,000 miles in length, across the continent of North America, to open to all the nations of Europe a north-west passage to China of 80 days from London. Is it an electric telegraph? It is one to reach round the globe, crossing Behring's Straits and the English Channel, and strung on its nerve of wire all the capitals of the civilized world between London and Washington. Is it a grand display of the works of art and industry, for the encouragement and development of mechanical skill and genius? It is a magnificent exhibition opened, without the slightest distinction, to the artists and artisans of all nations, just as if they belonged to one and the same nation, and were equally entitled to its patronage and support. Is it an act affecting navigation? It is to place all the ships that plough the ocean upon the same footing as if owned by one and the same nation. Is it a proposition to cheapen and extend the facilities of correspondence between individuals and communities? It is to give the world an ocean-penny postage, to make home everywhere, and all nations neighbours. These are the material manifestations of that idea of universal brotherhood which is now permeating the popular mind in different countries, and preparing them for that condition promised to mankind in Divine revelation. They are the mechanical efforts of civilization to demonstrate that sublime truth—“God hath made of one blood all nations of men.”

Mr. CRIPPLES, of New York, delivered a speech to which we have referred above, as of singular humour and eloquence; but of which we regret we can give no extended report.

The sixth resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. HENRY RICHARD then entered the tribune, and moved:—

That the thanks of this Congress be presented—

1. To the Burgomasters and Senate of Frankfort, for the hospitable readiness with which they have granted permission to Congress to assemble in this free city.
2. To the Frankfort Local Committee, for the admirable skill and indefatigable earnestness and

activity with which they have co-operated with the English deputation in making all the necessary preparations for the Congress. And

3. To the Lutheran Consistory, for their kindness in granting for the use of the Congress the magnificent building in which it has been our privilege to meet.

I have requested permission of the President to propose this resolution to the Congress, because, with one exception, there is no other person that can speak upon it with so much feeling as I can. When Mr. Burritt and myself first came to Frankfort, we had not a single personal acquaintance in the city. We knew but one gentleman by correspondence, and, on our arrival, our only help was to make ourselves known to him. The gentleman to whom I allude was Dr. Varrentrapp; but he certainly was a host in himself [cheers]. Our first duty was to obtain permission from the authorities for holding the meeting. Considerable doubts had been entertained in England as to our succeeding in this point, owing to the peculiar political circumstances of Germany at the moment. But what was the fact? We sent in our application, in writing, to the Senate one day, and the very next day we received, in due official form, a full and unconditional permission [loud cheers]. Our next step was to organize a local Committee to aid us in making the necessary preparations. Our main reliance here, again, was Dr. Varrentrapp, and I cannot adequately express the gratitude I feel to him for the invaluable services he rendered us. He gave up his house, he gave up his time, he gave up his eminent talents—he gave up the zeal, earnestness, and indefatigable energy of his character, to the work he had taken in hand [loud cheers]. He gathered around himself a number of other gentlemen not less devoted, who have laboured unceasingly, in various ways—and you see the result in the admirable arrangements that have been made for your accommodation and entertainment during your stay at Frankfort [cheers]. The third part of the duty devolving upon us, was to secure the use of some convenient building in which the Congress might be held. From the first our hopes had been directed towards St. Paul's church, whose renown had been spread throughout the whole world, in connexion with that great assembly which met here two years since, to endeavour to realize the bright vision of German unity. But there was this difficulty in the way. Ever since the occupation of this building by the Central Parliament, a sort of superstitious sacredness had attached to the place, in the estimation of all Germans, and of the inhabitants of Frankfort in particular. Like the chamber in which some beloved child or relative had expired, they were unwilling that the spot should be profaned by being converted to any other use; and from the moment when that assembly was dissolved, until we met here three days ago, no meeting had been permitted to gather within these walls. But I suppose they thought that, if there were any assembly worthy to succeed their great Parliament, it was the Peace Congress; and therefore, for the first time, they broke through their rule, and placed it at our disposal [loud cheers]. And I trust and believe that nothing has occurred during the Congress which will lead our German friends to consider that we have dishonored a place so consecrated in their estimation. I have a great mind to punish some of our English friends for their want of faith, by exposing before this meeting the misgivings which led them, almost at the last moment, to doubt as to their reception here. But I will merely say, gentlemen, have you been "muzzled" at Frankfort? [laughter.] And now I want the English portion of this assembly, not only to convey their thanks to the various parties mentioned in this resolution, but to express their sentiments towards the German people in general. I have never been more impressed with the mischievous character of national prejudices, than since my visit to this country. We were all aware, that long hereditary hatreds and jealousies had existed between England and France, and had kept their peoples apart. I thank God, that those feelings are, I believe, rapidly disappearing [cheers]. But I for one, certainly was not aware, that such a strong prejudice prevailed in Germany against England. Frequently have we been met with the declaration, that England is the greatest enemy of Germany. One celebrated man whom we met at Rome, a man venerable for his age, and venerable for his genius and learning, was so full of patriotic ardour and indignation on the subject, that I began to fear at one time, from the vehement language and menacing gestures with which he urged this accusation, that he was about to avenge the wrongs of his country, there and then, on my unfortunate person [laughter]. And I am sorry to say, that we have found the same sentiment very generally prevalent, even among intelligent men. My countrymen, I want you to take this opportunity of giving emphatic contradiction to that suspicion which haunts the minds of our German brethren [loud and long continued cheering]. Are we the enemies of Germany? [loud cries of "no, no."] Do we not rather desire to see Germany powerful, united, and free? [The entire English delegation arose and vehemently cheered this sentiment.] Is it not true, that when that august assembly met within these walls two years ago, there were thousands, I believe I might say millions of persons in England, whose eyes were directed to St. Paul's church, with as deep an interest, and whose hearts throbbed with almost as eager a hope, for the accomplishment of the idea of German unity, as the children of the fatherland themselves? [loud cheers]. Yes, we long to see Germany, not indeed as symbolized in the figure above the tribune, with a frowning countenance, and a drawn sword in her hand, but with an expression of love and kindness, stretching forth the hand of friendship to other countries; and then I will venture to say, that England will be the very first to step forth and grasp that hand and welcome united Germany into the sisterhood of nations [loud and long continued cheering]. In regard to the general question, I will say but few words. We have been admonished again and again, that we and our Congress would be the objects of much ridicule and laughter. Be it so. We were most unworthy to espouse a cause so sacred and august, if we had not laid our account with meeting the sneers of the frivolous and the interested, which are, and always have been, directed against all large and generous ideas, when first announced to the world [cheers]. My answer to the sneers is this; if there be any who think that it is a rational thing for intelligent beings to try to establish right by violence, let such laugh!—If there be any who think that it is a pleasant thing to have fathers torn from the bosom of

their families, and sons from their parents' arms, and sent forth and shot and slaughtered like dogs, and be left weltering in their blood, to perish abandoned and succorless on the battle-field, let such laugh!—If there be any who think that it is a wise and politic thing for nations to stand in presence of each other in an attitude of mutual menace and defiance, and, in order to maintain that attitude, suffering themselves to be burdened with enormous standing armies, which consume their resources worse than a plague of locusts, let such laugh!—If there be any who think that it is an honourable thing to the philosophy and enlightenment of the nineteenth century, that its entire system of civilization should be made to rest, not on intelligence, not on liberty, not on religion, but upon brute force, in its coarsest and most brutal form, let such laugh!—If there be any who think that it is a holy and religious thing for those nations that, by way of emphasis, call themselves the nations of Christendom, to be seen, in the presence of heathens and barbarians, tearing each other like wolves, if there be any who think all this, let such laugh! [loud cheers]. But for us, who think the reverse of all this, we will tell the sneers that, grounded as are our exertions on the most sacred and earnest convictions, we will not permit ourselves to be turned on hair's-breadth out of the straight path, along which we pursue our object, though all the wits in Christendom were to laugh in chorus [cheers]. As to the ultimate success of our efforts, my faith is strong. May I be permitted for the sake of an illustration, to make one personal allusion. Last year, after the Congress at Paris, greatly exhausted in body and mind, partly by ill-health and partly by the labour and fatigue I had endured in connexion with that assembly, I retired to a small sea-port town in my native country of Wales, to enjoy a little rest and relaxation. I remember well one day, while oppressed with that despondency which is produced by ill-health and reaction after great excitement, I was gazing into the harbour, and saw a large vessel, deeply embedded in the mud that had been left as a sediment by the retiring tide. What an enormous amount of mechanical force, thought I to myself, would be necessary to lift this huge ship from this spot, and carry it to yonder ocean. By what means can it be removed from its sunken bed. While I was yet meditating, I beheld the first faint rippling wavelet of the returning tide stealing along, and gently lave the keel of the vessel. And is it possible, I thought, that an agent so feeble can ever succeed in moving it from its place? But I continued to watch, and saw the waters increasing and swelling, until in about an hour I beheld the whole of that mighty mass, with its wood and iron, and rigging, tossed like a feather on the top of the wave, and, in the course of the evening, I saw it, with spreading canvass, going forth from the harbour, and borne onward grandly and gallantly towards its destination, on the bosom of the waters. Yes, I said to my own faithless and desponding heart, I will accept this as a symbol. The cause of permanent and universal peace lies thus stranded and sunk in the foul mud of prejudices, left behind by centuries of violence and blood. And how is it to be removed? Not by mechanical force of any kind, but by the power of an enlightened public opinion; feeble at the first as the rippling wavelet I saw an hour ago, kissing the keel of that vessel. But the waters are rising. I hear already the deep, murmuring sound of their approach, and they will continue to rise and expand, and swell in bulk and volume, until the noble vessel shall be fairly lifted from its place. Yes, I do not despair to live to see the time (and in that confidence I will return and take my humble place among the crew), when it shall go forth with outspread sails on the broad ocean, having flying at its mast-head, not the union-jack of England, nor the American stars and stripes, nor the tricolor of France, not even the symbol of the United German nation, which is ever waving around and above us here, but something better, holier, than any or all of these—the broad banner of universal humanity, having inscribed upon it as a motto, that sublime utterance of divine love, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth" [loud and protracted cheering].

The resolution having been carried by acclamation, the following was proposed, spoken to by MM. Cormenin and Girardin, and carried unanimously:—

That this Congress would express its disapprobation of duels between individuals no less than fightings between nations, and that any member of the Congress who shall be engaged in any duel shall be considered as losing his right of membership by that fact.

It was also resolved:—

This Congress recommends that the next meeting of the friends of universal peace should be held in London in 1851.

A resolution respecting the printing and circulation of a report of the proceedings, closed the Congress.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

To provide for the accommodation and comfort of between 400 and 500 persons, for a week in foreign city, must be acknowledged to be a task of no little difficulty, and we are sure we are expressing only the sentiments of all in gratefully acknowledging the exertions in that respect. We have heard no complaints of the Committee from any quarter. The approach of the great autumnal fair made it no easy matter to provide accommodation for so large a number, but this difficulty was happily surmounted. Frankfort abounds in splendid hotels, many of which are fitted up in a princely style, and "make up" from 100 to 200 beds. It contains some of the finest streets of a city in the north of Europe, and, in point of cleanliness, will perhaps bear away the palm from all. Besides the mark of respect shown to the Conference by the authorities, in granting the use of St. Paul's church for the deliberations, several public institutions were liberally opened to its members, on the production of their tickets, including two Museums, the Public Library, Berthman's Museum, containing Dauneecher's masterpiece of sculpture of Aride, and the Kaisersaal, containing the portraits of all the German Emperors. After the close of each day's sitting, the majority of members dined together at a pavilion in the Mainlust, in the public gardens outside the city. On Sunday, divine service was performed in St. Paul's church, which

was granted for the use of the members of the Congress. In the morning, there was a crowded attendance both of Englishmen and Germans (amongst the former Mr. Cobden was conspicuous) to hear Mr. Burnet, who delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse. In the afternoon, addresses, bearing on the subject of peace, were delivered by Mr. Copway, the Indian chief; Mr. Hamilton, of Aylesbury; and an American minister.

On Monday, the party were to take a trip to Heidelberg, returning in the evening—on Tuesday, to visit Wiesbaden, where an entertainment was to be given in honour of the American delegates, after which they were to proceed to Mayence-on-the-Rhine, the chief fortress of the German Confederation and the birthplace of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. On Wednesday, the English and American delegates and visitors were probably entertained by the citizens of Frankfort, and on Thursday (this day) they start on their homeward journey, expecting to reach London about noon on Saturday.

The following is a list of places from which delegates were sent:—

Acerington	Edenbridge	Paisley
Aberdeen	Frome	Plymouth
Abingdon	Gravesend	Pickering
Amwell, near Ware	Gloucester	Paris
Aylesbury	Glasgow	Pontefract
Alton	Greenwich	Preston
Andover	Hitchin	Pembroke
Bath	Halstead	Ramsgate
Birkhead	Huddersfield	Rye
Bassingstoke	Haywood, Lancash.	Rechdale
Bolton	Hazlemere	Richmond, Yorksh.
Berkhamsted	Holmfirth	Roxton
Bristol	Hesketh	Reading
Brussels	Henley-on-Thames	Stockton-on-Tees
Beeches	Handsworth	Street
Birmingham	Hull	Stirling
Bury, Lancashire	Ipswich	St. Austell
Broughbridge	Kendal	Sabden
Bradford, Yorkshire	Kiddminster	Stroud, Kent
Brighton	Kettering	Stockport
Battle	Kirkaldy	Southampton
Bridgewater	London	Stroud, Gloucesters.
Bury St. Edmunds	Leighton Buzzard	South Shields
Boston, Lincolnsh.	Leeds	Stowmarket
Battersea	Lincoln	Sheffield
Blackburn	Luton	Sunderland
Chester	Lisseux	Studdiford Hall, Pembrokeshire
Cirencester	Lewes	Thame
Cardiff	Leicester	Tooting, Upper
Chelmsford	Littleborough	Taunton
Coventry	Leominster	Uxbridge
Christchurch	Lymington	Uptingham
Carmarthen	Leiston	United States—
Cheehunt	Liverpool	Missouri
Clifton	Llanbrynmair	Canada
Colebrook Dale	Maidstone	Michigan
Croydon	Melksham	Indiana
Camberwell	Mansfield	New York
Dorking	Macclesfield	Geneva
Darlington	Mitcham, Surrey	Pennsylvania
Dover	Manchester	Philadelphia
Doncaster	Margate	Whitehaven
Downton	Merton, Surrey	Wallingford
Dorchester	Mirfield	Wrexham
Driffield	Nottingham	Worcester
Dundee	North Shields	Wisebach
Derby	Northampton	Woolwich
Dudley	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Wakefield
Dupplin	Newbury	Wandsorth
Edinburgh	Newport, Monmouth	Woodson, Pembroke
Eccles	Norwich	Wigan
Enfield	Oxford	Youghal
Erith, Huntingdon	Oswestry	York
Erit, Kent	Oldham	

SALE OF THE KING OF HOLLAND'S PICTURES.—The sale of this splendid collection has been going on at the Hague for the last fortnight. For many of the works there was a most persevering contest between the representatives of several continental Courts, especially those of Russia, France, Prussia, and Belgium, and also on account of many distinguished amateurs, among whom was the Marquis of Hertford. In every case of a commission being given on the Marquis's account, his firmness prevailed against every opposition, whether it was that of emperors, kings, or private individuals. Several have also been purchased for the Emperor of Russia, for the galleries of the Louvre, for the Kings of Prussia and Belgium, for the Berlin Museum, the Royal Gallery at Brussels, and for Baron Rothschild. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes, "To see this palace now, whose walls only one short week ago were adorned with so many splendid creations of the hands of men both of ancient and of modern times, is truly distressing. That princely hall, built by the late King, is now despoiled of all its treasures, and, as it is said, the whole palace is doomed to be taken down. But however regardless the son may be of his father's memory, his father's exalted tastes, his father's honoured worth, as the fostering, generous protector and promoter of art and genius, however craving he may be to commit spoliation for the means of gratifying his less worthy pleasures, it can hardly be believed that, in the face of such an enlightened, excellent, and loyal people, he will commit such destruction of his father's noble works and improvements as are said to be in contemplation." A sale of the late King's statuary and drawings followed: the former did not fetch high prices, in consequence of the difficulty and risks of transporting, but a large portion of the drawings realized very extraordinary sums. A picture that was sold on the 15th attracted very general attention. It was that well-known subject of the late David Wilkie, called "The Family of the Distiller;" the scene being taken among the Highlands of Scotland. It was finally knocked down to Mr. Grundy, of Liverpool, at 10,100 florins.

A Munich paper states that General Jochmus, now residing in that city, intends, like Von Gagern, devoting his services to Schleswig-Holstein.

A telegraphic wire having been sunk in the sea and "Canal Grande" at Venice, successful experiments have been made between the railway terminus and the residence of the Governor.

ROYAL VISIT TO BELGIUM.

The Queen and Prince Albert have accomplished their visit to the King of the Belgians. Yesterday week the weather had so far moderated its previous storminess, that the Royal party were tempted to embark, about five in the evening. The flotilla consisted of the "Victoria and Albert" and the "Fairy" steam-yachts, the "Black Eagle" war-steamer, and the "Vivid" mail steam-packet. The squadron passed Dover on Thursday morning at five o'clock, and arrived in Ostend harbour shortly before noon.

King Leopold had arrived from Brussels at Ostend, by a special train, on Tuesday night. The inhabitants of Ostend, with national phlegm, seemed little moved by the coming event of a royal arrival till almost the moment of the landing. Accustomed to receive their own King, whose visits to Ostend are but rare, with very placid and noiseless joy, they seemed about to receive a visiting crowned head with similar calmness, and hardly any marked preparations were visible on Wednesday. On Thursday morning, however, it was astonishing to see what a change the single night had made. Flags, chaplets, and wreaths, were suspended from houses by the thousand, and decorated triumphal arches had sprung like mushrooms by hundreds over the streets.

The weather at Ostend was still so threatening on Thursday, that the report of Queen Victoria's certain arrival that day was received with incredulity. It was not till the rappel was sounded by the troops, and that the soldiery were seen actually marching to their position on the steam-boat jetty, that the Ostenders believed her Majesty would really come across. The squadron hove in sight about nine o'clock; and in less than an hour all the inhabitants of the port, "gentle and simple, inhabitant and stranger alike," made holiday, and repaired to points commanding a site of the landing. We abridge the description by the special correspondent of the *Times*:

About half-past eleven o'clock, the Royal yacht dashed up the narrow entrance between the two piers which lead to the harbours—the royal standard at the main, the admiralty flag at the fore, and with the lead going from the chains. As she rounded the lighthouse, a spurt of flame flashed from out of the grass rampart, and the thunder of the first gun of a royal salute echoed through every street in Ostend. The crowd on the piers took off their hats and waved handkerchiefs as the yacht passed, but so far as my ears could judge there was no cheering. Queen Victoria was on the quarter-deck with Prince Albert and four of the royal children, and returned the mute salutations of the people with curtseys. At the Customhouse, the troops kept the square in front of the landing-place clear for the reception of the Queen. Inside the square were King Leopold and his staff, and the bands of the regiments on duty. Before the echoes of the last gun of the salute had died away, the yacht had nearly arrived at her moorings by the jetty. The Queen and Prince Albert, who had left the quarter-deck and mounted up to the paddle-box platform, with the Prince of Wales, his brother, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, soon after the yacht entered the harbour, seemed in high spirits, and looked as if they enjoyed the scene amazingly: just at this moment a heavy drizzling rain began to fall, which made the shelter of the platform canopy very acceptable. Her Majesty was dressed in plain silk mourning; Prince Albert wore a black frock-coat and trousers; and the young princes were attired as sailors. As the yacht hauled up alongside, at twelve o'clock, the Queen and suite descended to the quarter-deck, and the King of the Belgians stepped up the gangway and welcomed his royal guest with great warmth; and the whole party were soon engaged in animated and apparently in happy conversation. Mr. Curry, the English Consul, went on board, and was graciously received by her Majesty, and a few members of the King's staff; but no other person left the shore. At one o'clock five of the royal carriages drove into the square; and soon afterwards, King Leopold, with uncovered head, led her Majesty along the gangway from the deck, and handed her into the principal equipage. The crowd cheered vigorously as soon as they perceived the Queen; every hat was off; and as Prince Albert followed with the Royal children, the cheering was renewed, the troops closing up the demonstration with three military cheers. The Royal suite having got into the other carriages, after an interval, followed her Majesty, who, preceded by outriders, had slowly driven to the Royal residence. Her reception was very gratifying—very quiet, but full of sentiment and respect. In a few minutes her Majesty arrived at her destination; and but for a guard of honour before the door, and a few stragglers, nothing would have given notice that anything particular was taking place in the dull-looking mansion. A déjeuner à la fourchette was prepared for the Royal party; after partaking of which, the Queen, King Leopold, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, took a drive to the West Sands, where they got out and walked for a little, returning to town in about half an hour.

The party remained with King Leopold till Friday morning; but as the Royal Palace at Ostend is very small, slept in their own yacht. The young people were sent on board at an early hour; the Queen and Prince Albert drove down to the harbour about 10 at night, and the passing of a royal cortège at so unusual an hour drew the inhabitants forth to gaze. Her Majesty was throughout the evening in high good-humour, and continually referred to the excellence of the voyage across the Channel. The Royal party embarked about noon, amidst great demonstrations of good-will from the inhabitants, who had prepared themselves for the sight, and seemed to enjoy it with more vivacity than that of the landing. hearty cheers were raised in honour of the Queen; and when these were acknowledged with evident pleasure, the popular salutes were repeated with an English emphasis, and pursued the squadron on its departure for Osborne, where it arrived in safety at 8 the next morning.

IRELAND.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD is now sitting at Thurles—a goodly array of clergy of all ranks, from the mitred prelate to "the friar of orders gray." The meetings of the Synod are held in the College of St. Patrick, a very fine building, erected a few years since, chiefly by means of a fund of £10,000 bequeathed for that purpose by Dr. Everard, a former Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. Vast numbers of persons from Dublin, and from other parts of Ireland, visited Thurles by the railway, to witness the ceremonials at the opening of this the first "National Synod" which has been held in Ireland since the reign of Henry the Second: there have been provincial Synods, but none convened by the Pope since the thirteenth century. The inauguration came off on Thursday with great ecclesiastical pomp. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, of Dromore, and the solemn profession of faith was made by all the members of the Synod in turn, commencing with the Primate. The Primate assumed his mitre, and held in his hand the book of the Gospel, which he held open whilst the fathers of the Synod made each his profession, kneeling in front of the Primate. The prelates and clergy having returned in procession to the college, they retired to their respective apartments, and, the ordinary devotional exercises having been gone through, the principals took their places in the refectory to dine. During dinner strict silence was observed by all at table. One clergyman read a portion of the sacred scriptures until the company rose, about seven o'clock, when they dispersed over the picturesque and beautifully-cultivated grounds attached to the college. The public assemblage of the Synod being adjourned to the 29th (to-day), the intermediate period will be occupied in the discussion, in congregations, into which the Synod will resolve itself, of the several matters sketched in the opening discourse of Dr. Blake. The opening address, on the second sitting, will be delivered by Dr. M'Hale.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND HIS TENANCY.—The *Banner of Ulster* published an outline of an interview between the Marquis of Londonderry and a deputation of his tenantry on his estates in the county of Down. The noble marquis having told his audience that they need not expect a reduction of rent, proceeded to denounce the Presbyterian ministers, and the Tenant-right league. He then wanted to retire, but the people blocked up the door, and, "by sheer urgency," compelled his lordship to listen to a defence of the ministers and of "tenant-right."

As the harvest becomes more general, a scarcity of labourers—a very novel complaint in Ireland—is experienced in several districts; thus exhibiting the formidable inroads made by the famine, emigration, and clearances, upon the rural population. The earliness and suddenness of the harvest this year caused an active demand for labourers; and this, combined with the comparative scarcity of able-bodied men, whilst many had gone off to England and Scotland to seek the usual harvest-work, has caused a very considerable increase in wages for this temporary employment. In the neighbourhood of Carlow, the daily wages of a harvest-labourer are as high as half-a-crown, and some extensive farmers find it difficult to obtain a sufficient number even at that rate. This is a great piece of good fortune for the poor peasants, who will be well employed for some weeks, at what may be considered high wages when food is so cheap and abundant. In the Southern and Western districts, where the farmers generally are still in distressed circumstances, after the exhausting famine, the prices of labour are little changed—the peasantry are glad to accept work at the current wages; and the improvement in their condition is solely attributable to the plenty and cheapness of provisions.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The reports concerning the potato blight are becoming fewer every day, and may be summed up in the following paragraph from a provincial journal:—"The type of the potato blight is this year less virulent than ever, and by the slight taint now visible on the root itself, and the very slow progress of the blight, it appears to have virtually exhausted itself; beside, the disease is so partial in its operation, that near half the large growing crop is unaffected, and will, in all likelihood, remain so. The mild nature of the blight compared with that of the last four seasons is obvious."

SUICIDE OF A CHARTIST LEADER.—John Warden, for many years a Chartist leader in Lancashire, and who was tried at Liverpool a few years ago, with a number of others, but acquitted, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. The incision was so tremulously made that he lingered a week. His life of late had been one continued scene of misfortune. Father, mother, brother, wife, and child—all followed each other in rapid succession to the grave; and, at last, the sole survivor began to wear the aspect of a dejected and pining being, until, at length, finding that he was somewhat deficient in his accounts with his employer, a card-cutter for jacquards, whose books he kept, he put an end to his existence.

The *Gateshead Observer* has recently received "a lock of a lady's hair"—a lock snow-white, blanched by a hundred and nineteen winters. The person from whose tresses it was cut is Mary Benton, who was born near Raby Castle in 1731, and can still walk in the garden. She resides at Elton with her grandson, a farmer. Her daughter keeps a public-house, and her husband's mother still survives, in her ninety-sixth year; so that she is probably singular in the extreme longevity of both her mother and her mother-in-law.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

A RETURNED EXILE.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Charles Barnhard, a German, was tried for feloniously being at large in this country before the expiration of his term of transportation. Barnhard was convicted in 1848 of felony, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years; but at the end of thirteen months' durance in the hulks, the Queen gave him a conditional pardon. He was set at liberty on the understanding that he should not return to this country till the full seven years had expired; and was placed on a Hamburg steamer, with his fare paid to that port. But he returned, and was arrested on the 10th of July. Barnhard defended himself, declaring with passionate vehemence, that he was innocent of the original charge, but pleaded guilty by advice of his counsel; and that he had been unconditionally pardoned. Each of these points was shown to be wholly untrue. He was convicted, and sentenced to undergo the full punishment of the original sentence.

A SAD CASE.—John Johnson, or really Dixon Dawson, a veteran Greenwich pensioner of seventy-one, was tried on Thursday, for forging a check professing to be drawn by Miss Sarah Hawes on the bank of Messrs. Lubbock and Co. The prisoner was several years a workman in the soap-boiling establishment of Mr. Benjamin Hawes; at the time of the forgery, he was an inmate of the Hospital at Greenwich. The writing of the check, very clumsily done, and of a letter with it, was proved conclusively. The defence consisted solely of the following written statement, made to the magistrate who committed Dawson—

My Lord and Gentlemen, your most humble petitioner states that it is upwards of sixty years ago since I first went to sea: the first engagement that I was in was the landing of the British troops in 1801, when Sir Ralph Abercrombie lost his life; the next was in the year 1803, in cutting out of "Cape Legal," a large armed schooner full of Spanish and French troops; and I received many severe blows on the head, which caused me to be in a deranged state of mind. Now I have advanced in years, and at times very troublesome. I likewise was on board the "Victory" at Trafalgar, with my Lord Nelson, when he fell wounded. I likewise was wounded, and fell close to him on the quarter-deck of the "Victory" on that glorious day, the 21st of October, 1805. In 1807 I was at Gaeta, in Italy, when the French army stormed the fort I was in; and then I was slightly wounded in four places: and was at the taking of the island of Cefalù, at the mouth of Naples Bay. We then beat the French army back into Naples. From that I was sent with Sir Samuel Hood to take Madeira: which we did succeed in; and we were then engaged off Guadalupe in the West Indies, with the French frigates and seven batteries, in our ship for two hours and twenty minutes, and likewise burning the frigates belonging to the French, and taking the island of Martinique in 1809. Came home to England, and was sent on board the "Minotaur," 74 guns. I was one of the first men on board the eleven Danish gun-boats that our ship destroyed by fire under the batteries of Copenhagen. In coming to England, our ship was lost, and 600 men with her. I had to swim three miles, and was two hours and three quarters in the sea before I got in Camperdown. I was made prisoner of war, and sent to France, and remained nearly four years in Valenciennes, half-starved; and when the French were in full retreat from Moscow, we were marched 600 miles in that dreadful winter, 1814, through frost and snow, almost naked, and nearly starved. My Lord, I never was in prison in my life for any crime till now. I hope and trust in God that some humane gentleman will come forward and plead my case, and snatch two human beings from the brink of ruin—the daughter from a broken heart, and the father that will never be able to look up any more, through disgrace. If Mr. Harris is in Court, I call upon him to be so kind as to give my character since the year 1816 till July 1850. My Lord and Gentlemen, I hope you will help me with the means of procuring a gentleman of the law to plead for me. I am afraid, if I am found guilty, I shall lose my home.

The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," but added a strong recommendation to mercy. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner, in a feeling address, to ten years' transportation.

BIGAMY.—Mr. William Augustus Sheen, a gentleman of thirty-four, very handsome in face and figure, and fashionably dressed, was tried for bigamy. On the 23rd of June he married Miss Cecilia Charlotte Franchall, a lady of good fortune; and on the 2nd of February, his first wife being still alive—ruined and deserted on the Continent—he married Miss Mary Whittaker Greene, on whom a fortune of £15,000 was settled. In 1849, his second wife discovered his nefarious character, and left him; he resorted to annoyances, and threats of criminal accusation against her; and her friends instituted this prosecution for bigamy. He was found guilty. The Court took time to consider his sentence, and he marched from the dock with a free and distinguished air.—Robert Frost, aged twenty-six, was tried for a similar offence. He married his first wife in 1846; soon after the marriage the couple fell into great distress, and the wife's friends took her away, and reported her to be dead. He then met his second wife, who was a street hawker, and married her, in 1849; having told her of his first marriage. His first wife, however, came back to him, and he was at the time of his apprehension living happily with her; and it did not appear that the second wife had suffered much by the transaction. He was convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for one month.—On Friday, a third trial for bigamy occurred. Edward Jones, aged sixty-three, pleaded guilty to marrying a second wife in the lifetime of his first wife. The first wife left him ten years ago, and repeated endeavours to reclaim her were unsuccessful. So swore the daughter of the first wife herself. The

Second wife was living happily with him when he was arrested. He was sent to prison for a month.

PARENTAL BRUTALITY.—Mary Rook, formerly Mary Wallis, was tried on Friday for the murder of her daughter, Elizabeth Wallis, by starvation and beating. Rook is a hard-working laundress, who has a family of children by a second husband; her second family displaced the first child in her affections, and she perseveringly treated it with revolting cruelty. While the others were at meals this child remained in an outhouse, only to come in when called, and have a small crust of bread thrown at her, which she carried off and devoured like a brute in its lair. For a period of four months, says one witness, not ten minutes passed of any day in which the unnatural parent did not beat her daughter; frequently tearing her hair, and covering her face with blood. Repeatedly she swore she would be her child's "butcher," her "murderer;" when cautioned that she might some day strike a fatal blow, she replied with foul abuse. A neighbour offered some potatoes; the girl was grateful, and said there was a chop in the cupboard, sent for her by the parish; but she feared her mother would be angry if it were given her: the neighbour gave her the food and bore the blame. The child languished and died. After her death an inquest was held, but the jury found a verdict of "Natural death." At the trial, medical evidence showed that beating and starvation were not the immediate causes of death, which was ascribable to inflammation of the lungs and general debility. Mr. Baron Platt instructed the jury, that although the charge was one of murder, they might convict the prisoner of assault; and, after argument, he refused to reserve any point of law on this dictum. The jury instantly found a verdict of assault, and expressed their thanks to the parish officers for prosecuting the case. The sentence was to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WILL FORGING.—At Preston, on Tuesday week, Mr. Henry Blackhurst, a solicitor widely known, was arrested on a charge of having forged a codicil to the will of his late wife, who died on the 31st of July last. Mrs. Blackhurst was a widow at her marriage twenty-five years ago with the gentleman now under accusation. Her first husband was a Mr. Maxwell, of Glasgow, a gentleman of great wealth; who left her a rich provision as his widow. In affection for his memory she had resolved to dedicate her wealth, after the expiration of a life interest which she gave to Mr. Blackhurst if he survived her, to the foundation of a great school in Glasgow, bearing her first husband's name. This intention she had carried out by a will dated the 25th September, 1847. But on her death, a codicil, dated in the month in which she died, was found, giving all her property absolutely to Mr. Blackhurst. It seems that this codicil was drawn by Mr. Blackhurst himself, and was attested by Mr. Ascroft and Mr. Ambler, an attorney and attorney's clerk, who by chance were at his house on the day of its execution by Mrs. Blackhurst. The forgery now charged consisted in the interlineation of these words—"And lastly, I give, devise, and bequeath all my real and personal estate and effects to my husband, his heirs and assigns, for ever absolutely." So singular an interlineation excited the suspicion of the Baillies of Glasgow, trustees under the former will. Mr. Ascroft and Mr. Ambler swear that the interlineation was not in the original when they attested its execution by Mrs. Blackhurst; and some witnesses depose that during her life Mrs. Blackhurst expressed fears that her husband "would put her hand to paper when she was dead." The Preston magistrates remanded the prisoner till Monday, when committed him for trial, refusing to take bail.

LORD BROUHAM'S EARNESTNESS IN LAW REFORM.—Lord Brougham lately wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointing out the position in which the work of digesting and codifying the Criminal Law now stands. The Criminal Law Commissioners performed the important work of digesting into two codes the whole criminal law of the realm, as well common as statute. Lord Brougham brought in bills three several times, to enact these digests; but they were postponed, at Lord Lyndhurst's desire, that they might be once more examined by the Commission, strengthened by the fresh minds of some added members. Lord Chancellor Cottenham approved of the delay with this view. On this important work there have been spent nearly ten years, and not much less than a hundred thousand pounds. By an unhappy oversight, the Commission has been suffered to expire. But would it be consistent either with the interests of our legal system, or with the honour of the country, or with a judicious economy, to leave the work incomplete, and thus throw away all the time and money already spent on it without receiving for that expenditure any return whatever? He had been told that there are difficulties in the way of obtaining any further grant of money at this late period of the session: possibly there might be no time left for obtaining a vote, were the new Commission to be issued: Lord Brougham therefore made the following offer:—

If either this be the difficulty, or if the Commons refuse the money required, I beg leave respectfully to offer either to advance or to give altogether the sum of £2,000, which will suffice to pay the salary of the new Commission and of the secretary for one year, and that time is sufficient to finish the work.

Sir Charles Wood thanked Lord Brougham for the offer; "of which, however, her Majesty's Government could not, under any circumstances, avail themselves."

DEATH OF THE EX-KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

His Majesty King Louis Philippe died on Monday morning, the 26th of August, at Claremont. The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early on the preceding day, in the presence of the Queen, and, receiving with calmness the melancholy information thus first broken to him, prepared for the final arrangements which he wished to make.

After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated with a remarkable clearness of mind a conclusion to his memoirs, in order to complete a history which illness had compelled him to suspend for more than four months.

He then caused to be summoned his chaplain, the Abbé Guille, all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Queen and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and a simplicity which is the real evidence of human greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility from which the King had been suffering appeared to have passed over, and fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, but without disturbing the composure of mind, which never abandoned his Majesty.

He expired at eight o'clock in the morning, in the presence of the Queen and the following members of his family:—their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Comte de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, and the attached attendants of the Royal household.—*Times*.

A REVOLTING DISCOVERY was made on Thursday, at the top of the Old Bailey. When the men employed in laying down the pipes for the new City of London Gas Consumers' Company had dug down about six feet, opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, one of them turned up a number of human bones, chiefly rib bones, and one leg, with an iron, which was formerly placed on felons' legs, but which has long since been disused, except in extraordinary cases. In the course of the afternoon more bones, and a skull, were found near the same spot, together with another shackle, and a razor. The place being the junction of the four roads, the Old Bailey, Snow Hill, Newgate-street, and Giltspur-street, it was surmised that many years ago persons who committed *felo-de-se* in Newgate were buried here under the old barbarous custom, of driving a stake through the body. Subsequently, the remains were ascertained to be those of a felon condemned to death in the year 1816, for the murder of a young woman to whom he had been paying his addresses. After his conviction, having by some means contrived to procure a razor (the discipline of the prison being then extremely lax), he committed suicide in his cell in Newgate, and the coroner's jury having returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*, the body was buried at the junction of the four streets. The skull was sold for fourpence, and the fetters, although intrinsically worth nothing, fetched the workmen two shillings, and were resold within an hour at the Brown Bear public-house, Fleet-lane, Old Bailey, for four shillings.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY STRIKE.—At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Company, on Thursday, the controversy between Mr. Gooch and the engine-drivers was the subject of discussion. Mr. Betts, the chairman, made a statement, in justification of Mr. Gooch's conduct; imputing to the men an intention to tyrannize by the powers of preconcerted combination, and charging them with attempting, by various devices, to render impossible or difficult the working of the engines left by them in the hands of the new enginemen. A strong point in the case of the enginemen—the fact that the men have been paid in full the whole of the fines to which they objected—was explained away by a brief reference to the annoyance of litigation. Immediately after this meeting, which was held in the London Tavern, about thirty of the engine-drivers, who had attended it, met at a tavern opposite and canvassed Mr. Betts's statement. They denied with contempt the charges of having obstructed the working of the engines. The chairman was instructed to forward to Mr. Betts vouchsafe details in refutation of the general charges he had made.—A crowded meeting was also held on Saturday at Stratford. The chairman read a letter to the directors, offering an honourable compromise; which the meeting authorized. He also read the letter which had been received that morning from Leeds. It stated that a meeting of the enginemen and firemen of all the lines of railway running into Leeds had been held in that town, and that a resolution had been unanimously come to, that if the authorities of the Eastern Counties did not come to an amicable settlement with the men, they would take measures to stop every line in the country, and they would then teach such locomotive superintendents as Messrs. Gooch and Carberry (the locomotive superintendent of the York and North Midland line) how to treat men placed under their control. It appears that delegates are about to be sent to the various lines throughout the kingdom; and it is asserted that so dissatisfied are the engine-drivers and firemen of another great trunk line, having its terminus in the metropolis, that they are ripe for an immediate outbreak.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CASTLE HOWARD.—The Queen has reached the first stage in her northern tour—Castle Howard, the beautiful seat of Earl Carlisle. The royal party left Osborne on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, proceeding by the South-Western Railway, and reached London about 11. The departure from Euston-square took place shortly before 12 o'clock. At Wolverton her Majesty and suite partook of refreshment; at Rugby the directors and principal officers of the Midland Company took charge of the special train, and conducted it in safety to Normanton, where the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company were waiting to receive the royal party. Thence by York to Castle Howard the train proceeded, reaching its destination shortly before 6 o'clock. As her Majesty alighted at the station, the band of the 2nd Dragoon Guards played the national anthem, the guards of honour presented arms, and the assembled spectators testified their loyalty by loud cheers. In fact, all along the route, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the royal party was most enthusiastically greeted. Her Majesty and suite were received at the station by the Earl of Carlisle, and conducted at once to some seven or eight carriages waiting to convey them to the castle. At the most convenient points along the route the peasantry collected to see the Queen, who acknowledged very graciously their simple-hearted demonstrations of loyalty. Arrived at length at Castle Howard, whither they were accompanied by a mounted escort, the royal party were received at the grand entrance by the Countess of Carlisle and other members of the family.

It is said that the post of Secretary to the University Commission has been offered to the Rev Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, author of "Mornings at Matlock," well known in Liverpool, has been appointed, through the influence of Lord Brougham, to the office of Official Assignee to the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Benjamin Fonseca Outram, of Hanover-square, Doctor of Medicine, retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, and Companion of the Bath.

The much-esteemed President of the Royal Academy, Sir Martin Archer Shee, F.R.S., died on the 19th inst., at Brighton, after a long and severe illness, at the venerable age of 80 years.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, with Lady John and the children, have passed through Glasgow, towards the Highlands. A local paper reports that he is looking well, and as if suffering little from the labours of the past session; and surmises, from the fulness of his shooting equipments, that he intends to devote some considerable time to the moors.

THE REV. HENRY SADLER, nephew of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant to the vacant Deanery of Waterford. The emoluments are over £1,200 a year.

It is understood that the three Commissioners under the new Ecclesiastical Commission Bill have been nominated. The Crown nominates, as first Commissioner, the Earl of Chichester; the Archbishop of Canterbury nominates the Right Hon Henry Goulburn, M.P.; the third Commissioner is Mr. John Shaw Lefevre.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The *Morning Chronicle* announces that a considerable section of Cambridge University has been anxious to bring forward Sir John Herschel, the most distinguished of the members of the University for his position in science, to represent that body in Parliament; but it is said that he has declined to accept the proffered distinction. Turning then to the next most distinguished name on the books of the University, the choice fell upon Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay; but he, too, "when he fully adopted literature as his profession, resigned office and abandoned party."

QUICK WORK.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Great Western Railway Company was held in this city; the same evening a report of the proceedings, occupying several columns, was printed in the *Sun* (London) newspaper. A copy of that paper was forwarded by the night mail train to Exeter; the report in question was extracted, and published in the *Western Times*, which paper reached Bristol shortly after 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The distance the report travelled was upwards of 400 miles; in addition to which the time occupied in transcribing the shorthand writers' notes must be taken into account, as well as "setting up" the type for the two papers.—*Bristol Mirror*.

THE ROOF covering the permanent way of the Bricklayers' Arms station on the Brighton Railway, for four hundred feet, came down with a crash on Wednesday, killing one man, and wounding three others. The accident had its beginning in the breaking of one of the supporting columns by a carriage which was rapidly swung round on a turn-table with its end much projecting. This pillar being removed, the weight which it supported was thrown wholly on its two neighbours, and they proved too weak. A great portion of the roof therefore fell; and in its fall this portion dragged the whole of the remainder from its supports. There was a long train of carriages under the roof at the time, and they formed a shield which held up the falling mass, and prevented a more extensive loss of life than occurred. A verdict of accidental death was returned on the coroner's inquest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

HOW TO ENJOY A HOLIDAY.—As you close the door of your house leave all thoughts of business behind you. Never mind that bill—that appointment—or that tea-caddy you have left open—or that key in the cellaret—but surrender yourself unconditionally to the thought of the day's enjoyment before you. Be at peace with all men, and with all things, but more especially with yourself. It is indispensable that you should be in the highest good humour, with a soul above trifles, excepting to laugh at them. Hold out a hand to the world, and shake it with the heartiness of a friend you have not seen for many a week. Then take its arm and saunter forth, with your heart upon your face, determined to enjoy yourself. Look at nature through a smile. Let rainbow encircle all your thoughts. Begin the day by giving something to a beggar. Do not imagine he is an impostor, but thoroughly believe he is in want of it; and if your charity has gone no further than a penny, you cannot fancy how much better you will feel for it. For that day—for the smiling space of four-and-twenty hours—let no black thoughts flit across the pure heaven of your mind. If a dog runs between your legs, if a chimney-sweeper blackens or a baker whitens you, if your straps break, or your gloves burst, or your boots gape, or your only creditor sits opposite you in the omnibus, let no hard monosyllable drop from your mouth. You must be liberal; for meanness and enjoyment are two things that never yet ran together. So give the reins to your liberality, keeping a curb over it all the while, for unbridled expense will throw you, if you have not a care, before you have travelled through half the day. Prudence also must be your guide, for it will never do to walk six miles at night because you have not reserved sufficient to pay for your omnibus home. You should likewise keep a watchful eye upon the time, for the hours run round with two pair of hands when you are enjoying yourself; and you may have to sleep in a damp bed, in an unsavoury village, because you did not start five minutes earlier to catch the last train. Be determined to enjoy yourself; and that being the first half of the enjoyment gained, it is wonderful how quickly the other half will follow it.—*Punch's Holidays.*

MR. MOFFAT, THE AFRICAN MISSIONARY.—The following very valuable testimony to the success of missionary labour in South Africa is given by Mr. R. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, a gentleman who visited Africa as a sportsman, and who has just published an account of his adventures in a work entitled, "A Hunter's Life in South Africa." We find the passage quoted in *Blackwood's Magazine* for August, the editor observing, "we have much pleasure in extracting this passage; because we consider it a most important testimony, by an unprejudiced eye-witness, of the good which has been effected by means of a truly Christian Society, whose labours have often been undervalued or misrepresented by sectarian jealousy." The passage, which is as follows, will be read with no small interest by the personal friends of Mr. Moffat, and the friends of missions generally:—"On the following day we reached Kuruman, or New Litakoo, a lovely green spot in the wilderness, strongly contrasting with the sterile and inhospitable regions by which it is surrounded. I was here kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained by Mr. Moffat and Mr. Hamilton, both missionaries of the London Society, and also by Mr. Hume, an old trader, long resident at Kuruman. The gardens at Kuruman are extensive, and extremely fertile. Besides corn and vegetables, they contained a great variety of fruits, amongst which were vines, peach-trees, nectarines, apple, orange, and lemon trees, all of which, in their seasons, bear a profusion of most delicious fruit. These gardens are irrigated with the most liberal supply of water from a powerful fountain which gushes forth, at once forming a little river, from a subterraneous cave, which has several low, narrow mouths, but within is lofty and extensive. This cave is stated by the natives to extend to a very great distance underground. The natives about Kuruman and the surrounding districts generally embrace the Christian religion. Mr. Moffat kindly showed me through his printing establishment, church, and school-rooms, which were lofty and well-built, and altogether on a scale which would not have disgraced one of the towns of the more enlightened colony. It was Mr. Moffat who reduced the Bechuanas language to writing and printing; since which he has printed thousands of Bechuanas Testaments, as also tracts and hymns, which were now eagerly purchased by the converted natives. Mr. Moffat is a person admirably calculated to excel in his important calling. Together with a noble and athletic frame, he possesses a face on which forbearance and Christian charity are very plainly written, and his mental and bodily attainments are great. Minister, gardener, blacksmith, gunsmith, mason, carpenter, glazier, every hour of the day finds this worthy pastor engaged in some useful employment; setting, by his own exemplary piety and industrious habits, a good example to others to go and do likewise."

WASTE OF MONEY.—No mistakes are more sincerely mourned over in after life, than a foolish waste of money in youth. The thing is altogether a matter of habit, and he who does not set his habit right in this particular, will lament it all his days. But the young man, because his real wants are few, imagines they always will be. Because he has to provide for himself alone, he has no idea that others are to be dependent upon him. He has health, youth, energy, and strength, and he forgets that they will not always last.—*Burnup.*

Mr. JOHN HENRY LEY, Clerk of the House of Commons, died last week, at an advanced age, and after an official servitude of 49 years.

"THE GALLOWS TREE."—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Saturday, August 24th.—At 8 o'clock this morning, Patrick Forbes, a native of Dublin, but for several years a resident in this town, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the north side of the gaol, in the presence of 15 or 20 thousand spectators—a number not so great as was expected. During the day preceding the execution, several precautionary measures were adopted in the streets and approaches to that side of the gaol where the "scene" was to take place, in order, if possible, to ward off accidents; and nothing in the shape of injury was experienced. Had a stranger arrived in the town at this hour, and in his perambulations had come to the place where this gathering of the people was seen, ignorant of what was anticipated, he would never have entertained the idea that a human being and fellow-creature was about to be strangled. There was not that noisy profanity which we have heard of as going on at executions, but still there was nothing like seriousness—nothing indicating reflection. The laugh, the joke, the oath, the execration, ran through the crowd in a kind of undertone. To those who had never seen a human being suffer by the hangman, the moral lesson of the gibbet seemed to be of very questionable tendency. At ten o'clock on Friday evening, the Rev. F. Betham, who had been with the wretched prisoner some time, took his departure until the morning, and from that time until nearly three o'clock in the morning the grief of the unhappy man was extreme. Indeed, his sobs and moans were so loud from between two to three o'clock, as to be heard even above the noise of the hum and hammer of the men at work with the scaffold; and frequently, as he paced his cell, he called aloud, "Oh, my God!" and "Oh, my Jesus!" At an early hour in the morning he was visited by two Catholic clergymen, who attended him up to the fatal moment. On reaching the front of the steps leading to the fatal drop, he halted a short time, crying out vehemently for all good people to pray for him, besides using other religious terms of supplication, peculiar to his church. As he appeared there was a great sensation among the spectators, followed by silence. As he ascended the steps, and as he walked along the platform, his hands were clasped, and he continued to exclaim, "Mercy, mercy," his countenance having an expression of great agony. He fell on his knees, and appeared to engage most fervently in prayer. The service of the Roman-catholic church was read by the priests, one of whom handed to him a crucifix, which he devoutly kissed, and he exclaimed, as the cap was being drawn over his face, "Pray for me, Mother," as the rope was being adjusted, he exclaimed, "Jesus Mater, Jesu Mater," which he repeated several times; the priests continuing to read the prayers. The drop then fell amidst groans, hisses, and numerous exclamations. The body was drawn up again; and, after hanging the usual time he was cut down, and buried within the walls of the prison. The greater part of the populace then quietly dispersed.—*From a Correspondent.*

PENANCE AT WAKEFIELD.—On Sunday the town of Wakefield was the scene of the utmost excitement, in consequence of that being the day fixed by the Ecclesiastical Court of Richmond for the performance of penance in the parish church of Wakefield, by Mr. Joseph Horner, senior, corn merchant and miller, a highly esteemed inhabitant of that town. Some months since, Miss Fernandes, whose brother is lessee of the Wakefield Soke Mills, was receiving the addresses of a respectable merchant of the town, but the match was rather abruptly broken off, and Miss Fernandes went to a distance to reside for a time. Slanderous reports speedily followed upon the announcement of the match being broken off, and amongst others who ineffectually repeated these rumours was Mr. Horner. Upon being called upon for his authority, he admitted that he had none other than current gossip. He thought no more of the matter, but found, to his great surprise, legal proceedings were taken against him. He immediately offered to apologize, even in open court, but that honourable offer was refused, and a suit instituted against him in the Richmond Ecclesiastical Court. The judgment was, that he should, on Sunday, August the 26th, perform penance in the vestry of Wakefield parish church, and there read a recitation of the slander, in terms to be dictated by Miss Fernandes' proctor. Mr. Horner being highly respected in the locality, a very large concourse of persons assembled round his residence on that morning, and, forming a procession, walked to the church, with Mr. Horner at their head. At the door of the church one of Mr. Horner's sons begged the sympathizers, whose cheering, clapping of hands, and waving of hats, had been unbounded, to retire, out of respect to the day. Notwithstanding that rain was falling heavily, thousands who had assembled remained opposite the church until after the penance had been gone through, as required by the court, after which they re-formed in procession, and returned to Mr. Horner's residence. Here a paper was read from a window adjoining his house, detailing the facts, and broadly intimating that it was on account of his lifelong opposition to a local monopoly, in which the lady's friends are interested, as well as his devotion to the interests of Nonconformity, temperance, and radical reform, that this disgraceful attempt to degrade an honourable and aged man was made. After this, many cheers were given, and at the earnest request of Mr. Horner's family the crowd dispersed. There was a large body of police in attendance to keep order, but no disturbance took place.

TYPEFOUNDERS' STRIKE.—A meeting of working men was held last week, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, in reference to a recent strike at the Caslon type-foundry, and more especially to the employment of seven Frenchmen and two Frenchwomen, who had in consequence been brought over from Paris. There had been disputes respecting wages between Messrs. Caslon and Co. and their men four years ago, which disputes were at length settled by agreement. About six months ago an establishment at Hertfordshire was united with the Caslon foundry, and the men and materials of the former were transferred to the latter. Some time afterwards the firm determined to make the wages of type-rubbers uniformly 2d. per thousand, employing only boys under eighteen in that kind of work, whereas, formerly, the same persons when employed had received 2½d., and others 2d. per thousand, without any limitation as to age; the journeymen, ninety in number, had resisted the alteration, partly on the merits of the case, and partly because they regarded it as a prelude to a reduction of their own wages; and, failing of success, they struck, and had in consequence remained unemployed for about ten weeks. Messrs. Caslon allege that the men had formerly submitted to them two pence, and that in now adopting the least the firm was only following the example of other master typefounders. They also declared their determination to resist the attempt to dictate to them. Messrs. Figgins state that they have no fixed rule, and pay in some cases twopence, and in others twopence-halfpenny; Mr. Besley and Mr. Clowes invariably paid twopence-halfpenny.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE "PRINCIPALITY" NEWSPAPER.—We regret to learn that the publication of the *Principality* has ceased for want of adequate support, which has convinced Mr. David Evans, the publisher, that a thoroughly Nonconformist paper could not be carried on without loss. In taking leave, he assures his friends that, "while his opinion of Welsh Dissent is considerably altered, and his sympathy for Welsh Dissenters lessened, his attachment to the great principles of Christian Nonconformity remains unabated."

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The entertainment given to the Lord Mayor of London, by the Mayor of Southampton, in return for his lordship's hospitality to his worship a few weeks since, at the Mansion-house, and to aid in the progress of public feeling in favour of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, came off on Monday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert would have been present, if the arrangements of the court would have admitted of it. The Lord Mayor having complied with the desire of the inhabitants of Southampton to receive him at Bishopstoke, about five miles from their town, in order that they might show him some of the scenic beauties which abound in this neighbourhood, the Mayor and corporation in their official robes, accompanied by a large concourse of persons, left Southampton in the morning for the Bishopstoke railway station. At a quarter past one, the Lord Mayor, with his suite, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and several distinguished stranger guests, arrived from London and other places at the station by the train from London. After passing through North Stoneham Park, the cavalcade arrived at the celebrated western entrance to Southampton, about three miles from the town itself. As his lordship proceeded he saw a magnificent scene. Before him was spread at one view the terminal portion of the Itchen Vale, the town of Southampton, the outskirts of the New Forest, Southampton Water, the Isle of Wight, and scenes of sylvan beauty such as are rarely to be seen. His lordship then proceeded towards the entrance of the boundary of the borough of Southampton, which commences at the extremity of what is called Southampton Common, a beautiful spot, wooded by a gentleman's park. At this point, thousands of persons had congregated to greet and join the procession. Band of music, banner-bearers, members of the orders of Foresters and Odd Fellows in costume, and hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, were also assembled on horseback and in carriages. Emerging from the common, and arrived at the top of an avenue of elms, which leads immediately to the town, every spot which the procession had to pass, possessed some classic or historic interest. At the top of the avenue is Bevois Mount, once the seat of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, where he often entertained Pope, Arbuthnot, and many of the wits and poets of Queen Anne's reign. At the back of the house is a walk, which was frequented by Voltaire when in England, and by the pious minstrel, Dr. Watts. Previous to reaching the Bargate, the procession passed near the spot where the English armies encamped previous to embarking for France, to fight the battles of Cressy and Agincourt. The Town Hall, where a banquet took place in the evening, is over the ancient Bargate—an object of great curiosity to tourists. The southern portion of this celebrated structure was built in the 13th, and the northern portion in the 15th century. The south front has been stuccoed by gothic hands and spoilt; the northern has been only partially disfigured. This part is of a semi-octagonal form. Lord Palmerston and the Lord Mayor of Dublin were expected on the occasion, but were unable to be present. Lords Dudley Stuart and G. Lennox, Sir A. J. Cockburn, M.P. (the Solicitor-General), J. Chaplin, M.P., the Dean of Winchester, and W. A. Thackery, Esq., the celebrated writer, were—next to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of Middlesex—the principal guests, and addressed the company in response to the usual and other appropriate toasts. The Town Hall and many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated at night.

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Hale, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Hale's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his letters on Medical Galvanism.

BIRTHS.

August 23, at 8, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Mr. FREDERICK ANTHONY, son of his daughter.

August 24, Mrs. HOWLAND HILL of High-street, Bedford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnet, by the Rev. W. T. HENDERSON, of Stepney College, Mr. WILLIAM STORES to Miss MARY PEARSON, both of Barnet.

August 15, at Buckland Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. A. Jones, Mr. A. ALLEN to MARY ANN PENNIM, both of Buckland.

August 15, at Beeston, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. R. Peck, Mr. HENRY E. TURNER, of Pawlow, to MARY ANN, second daughter of the late J. COOKING, Esq., of the former place.

August 20, at the Ashby-lane Chapel, Saffron Walden, by the Rev. F. Pollard, Mr. JOSEPH BONHAM, farmer, of Steeple Bumpstead, to Mrs. PORTER, relict of the late Mr. C. Porter, jun., of Saffron Walden.

August 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Aylesbury, by the Rev. Mr. Philip, Mr. EDWARD SMITH to Miss SOPHIA JOHNSON.

August 21, at the Baptist Chapel, Aylesbury, by Hessey, by the Rev. Mr. Philip, JOSEPH BOWLES SMITH, Esq., to Mrs. RICHARDS, both of Astwood Bank.

August 22, at the Independent Chapel, Bocking, Essex, by the Rev. R. Beckhouse (assisted by the Rev. T. Geary), WILLIAM HENRY PAINE, Esq., M.D., of Corbett House, Stroud, Gloucestershire, to EASLEY JULIA, third daughter of J. BEADER, Esq., of Cobham Hall, Essex.

August 22 at Paddington Chapel, by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, Mr. H. BARTLETT to Miss MARY BURR.

August 22, at the New Meeting-house, Yarmouth, by the Rev. J. S. Russell, A.M., the Rev. ALFRED CRAKE, M.A., of the Old Meeting-house, Kidderminster, to BERTHA, daughter of the late J. SHELLY, Esq., of Warrington.

DEATHS.

July 4, at Ballary, in the East Indies, of continued fever, ANNE, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. B. COLES, of the London Missionary Society, sincerely lamented. Her end was perfect peace.

August 17, at Sowes, near Coventry, the Rev. JOHN BROWN, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

August 18, at Exome, aged 77 years, the Rev. DANIEL TROTTER, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church, Tewkesbury, for forty years.

August 18, at Haynes-sampson, aged 82, ELIZABETH, relict of the late C. CADBY, Esq., of Marston.

August 18, at the Duke of Wellington's, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. CHARLES ARTHUR.

August 18, in her 43rd year, at his residence, 48, Tavistock-square, the beloved wife of HENRY WALLACE, Esq.

August 19, at Brighton, after long and severe illness, in his 81st year, Sir MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, President of the Royal Academy.

August 19, in London, after a very severe illness, in his 83d year, Sir CHARLES VINCENT LOUIS, Bart.

August 20, at Richmond-place, East-street, Walworth, in his 57th year, Mr. JAMES JONES.

August 21, at his residence, No. 4, Richmond-square, JOHN HENRY LEE, Esq., the Clerk of the House of Commons, of Trehill, in the county of Devon.

August 21, in his 83d year, Sir CHARLES BLOIS, Bart., of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk.

August 22, at 11, Spencer-street, Islington, in her 80th year, ELIZABETH IVES, relict of the late Rev. J. Ivines, formerly pastor of Magd-street Chapel. Her loss will be felt by numbers who rewarded her as a rare example of Christian faith and piety under long-continued and severe affliction.

August 22, after long illness, Viscount NEWARK, of Torquay.

August 24, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 68 years, GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Esq., M.P. for Poole, and late Chairman of Lloyd's.

August 24, aged 82, RICHARD BANKIN, Oxford-street, Liverpool. The oldest member of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Raffles.

Lately, in his 78th year, Mr. G. SADLER, son, of Willow-bank Villa, Sunbury. His end was peace.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 23.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85—

Independent Chapel, Winslow, Buckinghamshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BROOKS, REUBEN, Regent-street, picture dealer.

BANKRUPT.

HODGE, JOSEPH SAMUEL, and CULPEP, JAMES, New Oxford-street, tailor, September 4; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

BARNARD, ROBERT, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, oilman, September 4; October 8; solicitor, Mr. Boulton, Northampton-square, Goswell-street.

BURNETT, DORINDA ANN, Dawley, Shropshire, lodging-house-keeper, September 7; October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and James, Birmingham.

THOMAS, THOMAS, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron merchant, September 4, October 1; solicitors, Messrs. Caldicott and Cannings, Dudley; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WILSON, THOMAS, Hill Top, near West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer, September 4, October 1; solicitors, Messrs. Hotteram, Knight, and Emmett, Birmingham; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

THOMAS, JAMES, BIRMINGHAM, grocer, September 6, October 4; solicitor, Mr. Abbot, Bristol.

KIRKLAND, JOSEPH, Stockport, joiner, September 2, October 2; solicitor, Mr. Goldfinch, Stockport.

GERRACH, HENRY EDWARD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, August 28, October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Sidhu, Torr, and Janeway, Bedford-row; and Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DAVISON, JOHN, and DAVIDSON, RICHARD, South Shields, butchers, August 28, October 10; solicitors, Mr. Phillips, Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. Medcall, North Shields.

DICKENSON, RALPH, Crook, Durham, grocer, August 28, October 4; solicitor, Mr. Hart, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SECURATIONS.

MURRAY, T., Helmsdale, shipmaster, August 29, September 18.

BRIDGES, M., or KING, G., Foxes, August 29, September 17.

DIVIDENDS.

B. KIDD, Tynemouth, common brewer, second and final div. of 10*l.*, on the separate estate; any Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. and J. Pile, Monkwearmouth, Burslem, shipbuilders, first div. of 1*l.* 6*d.*, and on the separate estate of J. Pile, first div. of 10*s.*; any Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, August 27.

BANKRUPT.

CHALL, JOHN, Manchester, oil and colourman, September 6, October 1; solicitors, Messrs. Thompson and Debenham, Salter-hall; and Mr. Andrews, Manchester.

KING, JOHN, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, builder, September 12, October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Sons, Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

MADIBSON, JOHN, Soham, Cambridgeshire, innkeeper, September 6, October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Hawking and Co., Newmarket-court, Carey-street; and Mr. Hustwick, Soham, Cambridgeshire.

ROBINSON, JAMES, Ripon, Yorkshire, surgeon, September 18, October 7; solicitors, Mr. Mitchell, Halifax; Mr. Wise, Ripon; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

WARD, HENRY, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper, September 13, October 18; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Sons, Manchester; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmett, Birmingham.

BOYD, J., Perth, merchant, September 8, October 1.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Aug. 26.

The supply of Wheat to-day was limited, and consisted mostly of the new crop from Essex and Kent, the quality of which, though differing in weight, was generally in good condition. Although the weather here and in many parts of the country has been rather unsatisfactory during the last week, yet the wheat harvest is stated to be progressing favourably upon the whole, but there are many complaints about the yield being very deficient. Our market, however, still continues very dull for all but the finest samples, and last week's prices were hardly maintained to-day. For foreign Wheat we had very few buyers. Flour was dull sale, but not lower. We had no English Barley at market, but foreign for grinding met more demand, and was held at higher prices. Malt ready sale, if fine, and is to be dearer. Fine Beans and new Peas were scarce and 2*s.* dearer, owing to unfavourable reports of the new crops. The Oat trade was very dull, and inferior sorts rather cheaper. New Rapeseed was scarce and more inquiry after. Fine new Carawayseeds ready for sale. In Linsseed Cakes no alteration. The current prices are under.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 26.

Large supplies of foreign Stock were brought forward in to-day's market. All kinds moved well, and prices were not supported. From our northern grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts f sh up this morning were reasonably extensive as to number, but very deficient in quality. The few prime Scots, &c., offering commanded a steady sale, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last; in a few instances, the highest figure for Beef being 4*s.*, though the general top quotation was 3*s.* 10*d.* per lbs. All other breeds were in very moderate request, but we have no change to notice in their value. We were well supplied with both English and foreign Sheep, especially the former. There was less activity in the demand for the latter description of stock than on this day so bright, and to effect a clearance the sellers were compelled to accept of rather easier terms. The general top price of Mutton was 4*s.* per lbs., although few very superior old Downs realized 4*s.* 2*d.* per lbs. Some of the half-breds were worth nearly as much money as the general run of Downs. Lambs were in full average supply and sluggish request, on somewhat easier terms, the top figure being 4*s.* 6*d.* per lbs. Although the supply of Calves was extensive, the Veal trade ruled firm, in fully Friday's currencies. We had a better inquiry for Pigs, at prices quite equal to those of last week.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Cattle.....	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Lambs.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 19, Per lbs. by the carcass.

Infior Beef 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Infl. Mutton 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Middling do 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Mid. ditto 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Prime large 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Prime ditto 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Prime small 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Veal 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Large York 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Small Wark 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Lambs 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Lambs 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

During last week there was a respectable extent of business done in nearly all kinds of Irish Butter on board and landed, and prices advanced 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. Foreign was steady in demand and value.

Bacon, Irish and Hambo' of mild cure, sold readily at previous rates. American rather more dealt in. In Hams and Lard no change worth notice.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 26.—We note a very dull trade in Butter, and although the finest Dorset is nominally the same, the inquiry for it is very limited, while all stale and inferior parcels are neglected. The supply of fresh Butter exceeds the demand. The price of the best has receded 1*s.* per dozen, and lower qualities submit to a still greater reduction. Dorset, fine weekly, 7*s.* to 8*s.* per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 6*s.* to 8*s.*; Devon, new made, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Fresh, 7*s.* to 10*s.* per doz. lbs.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 26.—The few Hops of last year's growth remaining on hand meet with a slow sale, at the quotations of this day's work. Two packets of new hops have been received at market, but no supply is expected for three or four weeks. The duty is estimated at £200,000.

SUSSEX POCKETS 9*s.* to 11*s.*
Weald of Kent 11*s.* to 13*s.*
Mid and East Kent 11*s.* to 24*s.*

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 26.—The imports of Wool into London last week were not large. They comprised 1,519 bales from Sydney, 128 bales from Germany, 61 from Spain, and 3 from Italy. The public sales of wool commenced on Thursday at the Hall of Commerce, to a very numerous attendance, and have been in daily progress since. They will comprise about 35,000 bales, if all is offered that is available, including 22,780 bales from Sydney, 12,077 from Port Phillip, 3,590 from Portland Bay, 6,119 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,940 from South Australia, 859 from Swan River, 77 from New Zealand, and the rest from foreign parts. Great spirit has been shown in the bidding, and prices are well supported up to the July range, while best combing sorts are considered to be dearer. Foreigners are buying rather freely.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Scotch.—There being now a fair quantity of the new clip to market, there have been a few sales of laid Highland at the quotations. White Highland is also in demand. There, however, continues to be very little doing in either crossed or Cheshire wool.

Previously this year 2,013 bales.
Imports for the week 33,074 bales.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in seeds were altogether on a retail scale, and quotations of most articles remained nominally as before; we must, however, except new Mustard-seed, which was decidedly easier to buy, 8*s.* per bushel being the full value of white, and from 9*s.* to 1*l.* per bushel may be regarded as the range for brown.

BRITISH SEEDS.
Linseed (per qr.) sowing 5*s.* to 5*s.*; crushing 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*
Cow Grass (nominal) — to —
Trotol (per cwt.) 14*s.* to 18*s.*
Rapeseed (per hdt.) new 4*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; old 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto Cake (per ton) 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*

Mustard (per bushel) white 6*s.* to 8*s.*; brown, 9*s.* to 1*l.*
Coriander (per cwt.) 16*s.* to 24*s.*
Canary (per quarter) new 3*s.* to 6*s.*

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Aug. 24.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pine-apples plentiful. The supply of Peaches and Nectarines is well kept up. Ripe Gooseberries fetch from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-slice. Oranges and Lemons, though scarce, are sufficient for the demand. West Indian Pineapples are plentiful, and large quantities of Plums and Pears are received three times a week from the continent. Plums are coming in plentifully, and owing to the large supply of foreign ones in the market,

they sell heavily at 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per 100lbs. Carrots and Turnips may be had, at from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per bunch. Potatoes are plentiful and cheap. Lettuces and other salads are also sufficient for the demand, and so are Mushrooms. French Beans are scarcer. Cut Flowers consist of Hens, Pelargoniums, Lily of the Valley, Carnations, Pincushions, and Sweet.

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Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
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HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1848."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wound—in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

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